The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Second Attempt to Gain Possession of the South Bank of the Rappahannock.

THE REASONS FOR ITS FAILURE.

A Magnificent Plan Foiled by the Elements.

Graphic Picture of an Army "Stuck in the Mud."

How the River was to Have Been Crossed.

The Rebels at Fault, and Forty-Eight Hours Behind.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp Near Falmouth, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The second attempt on the part of the Army of the Potomac to obtain possession of the southern bank of the Rappahannock as a base of operations against Richmond has been foiled. There is this difference in the two attempts, however, that in that made six weeks ago we were able to force the passage of the river; this time we have not been able to effect this even. What the deadly aim of the rebel sharpshooters and the murderous fire of a hundred cannon were unable to effect, the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" have done. The heroic courage of our troops was able to overcome all that the enemy could do; but was helpless in a war with the principalities and powers of the air. The army, after lying embargoed two days in the mud, is to-day seeking to make its way back to its old camps, though it must be a week before all our material can be restored to its former place.

It is not the first time that great armies have been stopped, great military enterprises brought to naught by untoward fortune of wind, weather or roads. Waterloo, it is recorded, was lost by a rain-storm. A Russian Winter ruined the great invasion expedition of modern times. The stars in their courses fought against Sisera, and the kindred elements have often —— "Marred Alike Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar."

The present failure, however, is not the less deplorable and damaging. And all the more so that there was a good prospect the enterprise would have been successful. If the weather had continued favorable we should have succeeded last Wednesday morning in successfully laying the pontoons some miles above Falmouth. We should have thrown a hundred thousand men over to the other side of the river. We should have surprised the enemy, for our preliminary feints and operations had succeeded in puzzling them and dividing their forces, and we were forty-eight hours ahead of them. We should have obtained possession of the fortified heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh, and thus of the whole line of the Rappahannock River. It is even possible that we should have been able to push on, as was purposed, directly to the North Anna, and attack a base of operations against Richmond twenty miles nearer the rebel Capital. This is a large draft we are making on fortune, but it is not unreasonable. The plan was an excellent one. Every military man disapproved the mode of attack adopted last time. Every military man approved the mode of attack adopted this time. It is impossible to help feeling a certain spite at having success, due to us by labor and hope, thus snatched out of our fingers by some elfish fate.

It is now no secret that the point selected for crossing the Rappahannock was Bank's Ford, six miles above Falmouth, and from eight to ten miles removed from the ground occupied by the army. This point of passage was selected at the very last moment, and after every other available locality along the river, for a stretch of fifty miles, had been carefully examined.

The rebels, anticipating that we would, ere long, make another attempt to cross the river, and that when we did it would be above or below Fredericksburgh, had distributed a corps of observation and double lines of pickets, from the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, twenty-five miles above Falmouth, to Port Royal, twenty-five miles below. They had also busily filled up the interval, since the battle of Fredericksburgh, in fortifying every point available for crossing, by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle-pits.

Their experience at Fredericksburgh had taught them all the use of these powerful auxiliaries in barring the passage of a river, and the amount of work they have done, in dotting a line fifty miles long with improvised fieldworks, rifle-pits and abattis, is almost incredible.

They have been further assisted in guarding this line, by the knowledge that a crossing would hardly be attempted except near one of the fords or shallows of the river. Ordinary military prudence would dictate this on our part, for it would hardly do to put before the army, in case of the destruction of the pontoons, the frightful alternative of an impassable stream between them and retreat. Now, there are only some ten or a dozen of these fords, and it is obvious what an advantage this puts into the hands of the enemy, by limiting the number of points necessary to be guarded by them.

As the rebels had posted a heavy picket force at each of these points, there remained but one course—to make preparations as though for crossing at each of them, and so deceive the enemy as to our real intentions. It was quite impossible to make preparations at any one exclusive point with such secrecy that the rebels should not become aware of it; while their central position, distributed along the line of the railroad, and having beside an excellent plank-road, would enable them rapidly to concentrate, meet and repel us.

This work was well done on our part, for it is now possible to speak of it. Every locality available for crossing was carefully examined. Elaborate preparations for forcing a passage even were made at various points along the river. New roads were cut through the forest to afford readier access to the fords—pontoons were sent to the vicinity, batteries were planted, rifle-pits were dug and cavalry demonstrations were made all along the line. The Chief of Artillery and Chief Engineer were indefatigable in their riding, surveying and scrutinizing.

The locality first actually chosen to make the crossing, and determined upon some three weeks ago, was Skinner's Neck, ten miles below Fredericksburgh. Here the river makes a returning bend, forming a promontory a couple of miles in extent. The advantages of this position, enabling us to place gunboats on each side of the Neck, and plant batteries perfectly covering our crossing, are obvious enough. This point being selected, urgent preparations were set on foot with a view to a crossing.

In the meantime, every rood of the river margin, both above and below Fredericksburgh, was surveyed with critical care. The result of this survey was the conviction that the fords some distance above Falmouth were, on the whole, preferable to the point selected.

The reason of this will become apparent from one or two topographical considerations.

Following the sinuosities of the Rappahannock is a ridge of hills varying from 100 to 250 feet in height. This terrace varies in distance from the river margin—in places coming down flush with it, and elsewhere running back for a maximum distance of a couple of miles. The interval between the river and the ridge is a perfectly level plain, over which the river at one time flowed, the ridge having, in geologic times, formed the bank of the river. It was this plain over which our troops had to pass, and which was so murderously swept by the rebel artillery on the occasion of the battle of Fredericksburgh, especially on our left wing. It would be well this time to avoid such a slaughter-pen, and the position at Skinner's Neck was open to this cardinal objection.

Not so with several positions on the Upper Rappahannock. At "United States Ford," "Banks' Ford," and elsewhere, the bluff runs down almost to the water's edge, whence there is an abrupt ascent up the height to the plateau on its top. Moreover, as the topographical configuration of our side of the river is a precise counterpart of the south side, it was easy to obtain excellent positions, within short range, for our artillery, and we could thus hope to silence any batteries the rebels might bring to bar our passage. If, then, we should succeed in laying the pontoons, it would simply be a matter of a rush up the heights under cover of the fire of our artillery, and a key position would be gained. It should further be added that the rebels had fortified far more below than they had above; and these considerations determined the choice of some of the fords of the Upper Rappahannock as the point of traverse.

United States Ford, ten miles above Falmouth, was selected as the point. Happily a far greater degree of secrecy than we had hitherto succeeded in preserving as to our projected movements was this time obtained. The pontoons, of which a large additional supply had been obtained from Washington were sent up by a back road and under cover of night—at the same time others were sent down the river to other points. Roads were cut to the various fords above; spots were cleared of their timber for positions for batteries—but precisely similar work was carried on at a half dozen other points.

The weather ever since the battle of Fredericksburgh, with one or two brief exceptions, had been magnificent, and the roads were in excellent condition for military operations. All felt, however, that this season of grace, inviting to action, could not last; that a single night's rain would render the roads impracticable for the whole winter, and we could not help praying that the golden moments might be utilized. Would to Heaven they had!

Although an encouraging degree of secrecy had been observed as to the projected movement, the active preliminary preparations going on—and of which the rebels were made aware by their numerous spies on our side of the river—admonished them to be on the lookout here. The advance was determined for Tuesday, the 20th. On the Thursday previous the rebel pickets were sending up signal rockets all night, and the observations of our own signal corps showed that a division of rebel infantry had been moved up to the vicinity of the ford. Presently mounds of the red clay of the region, which began to become apparent through the glass, showed that the watchful enemy was at work throwing up rifle-pits.

On Monday, at 1 o'clock, the troops were set in motion—Hooker's command moving in column up by one road, Franklin's by another. It was a march of but ten or a dozen miles, and night saw them encamped in the woods within convenient distance of the fords. The crossing was to have been attempted on Tuesday morning. Information brought by our spies and scouts from the other side of the river determined a day's delay, and at the last moment the plan was changed. Instead of attempting the crossing at United States Ford, Gen. Burnside resolved to make it at Banks' Ford—four miles below—and the movement was put off for another day. On Wednesday morning the crossing would take place. With the first grey dawn the pontoons would be laid under direction of the corps of engineers, protected by our sharpshooters. It was presumed that a couple of hours would suffice to see this done, and four hours more was considered enough for the crossing of the whole infantry force.

The crossing of a river, though in itself an operation belonging rather to tactics than to strategy, may yet be a cardinal point in a whole system of strategic movements. Our hope was that we should surprise the enemy at Banks' Ford. Hooker's and Franklin's Grand Divisions would then be thrown across the river, while at the same time one of Sumner's Corps (the Second) would make a feint with pontoons, &c., some miles below Fredericksburgh. The key of the whole situation is the hills in the rear of Taylor's house, a mile back from the ford, and a mile and a half below it. If we should succeed in making the heights, and taking possession of this position, the game would be entirely in our own hands. *The strong rebel position in the rear of Fredericksburgh would thus be turned, and just as soon as this was effected, Gen. Sumner was to cross at the old place, directly opposite Fredericksburgh, and attack the works in front.* The Reserve Grand Division of Gen. Sigel was assisting in guarding the line of the river and our lines of communication.

On Tuesday every preparation had been made. That day Gen. Burnside issued a General Order announcing that the Army of the Potomac was "about to meet the enemy once more," and that "the auspicious moment had arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country." This order was read to the men that evening, and night found the infantry encamped in the woods within easy speaking distance. The positions for the batteries had all been selected. The batteries were at hand. The pontoons were within reach, a short distance back of the river.

We were sitting, the editor-in-chief of the Times and the present writer, in our tent at headquarters that evening, looking forward to a start on horseback for the scene of operations before daylight the following morning. About 9 o'clock a slight ominous pattering was heard on the canvas roof. "It is rain!" was the exclamation, and, looking out from the tent the heavens showed all the signs of a terrible storm. From that moment we felt the Winter campaign had ended.

It was a wild Walpurgus night, such as Goethe paints in the "Faust" while the demons held revel in the forest of the Brocken. All hopes that it would be a "mere shower" were presently blasted. It was evident we were in for a regular northeaster, and among the roughest of that rough type. *Yet was there hard work done that fearful night.* One hundred and fifty pieces of artillery were to be planted in the position selected for them by Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery—a man of rare energy and of a high order of professional skill. The pontoons, also, were drawn down nearer towards the river, but it was dreadful work; the roads under the influence of the rain were becoming shocking; and by daylight, when the boats should all have been on the banks, ready to slide down into the water, but fifteen had been gotten up—not enough for one bridge, and five were wanted!

The night operations had not escaped the attention of the wary rebels. Early in the morning a signal gun was fired opposite the ford, reminding one of that other signal gun fired by them on the morning of Thursday the 11th December, when we began laying the pontoon opposite Fredericksburgh, and which was the token for the concentration of the whole force at that point. It was indispensable that we should secure all the advantages of a *surprise*; and though our intention was thus blown to their ears early on Wednesday morning, we were, nevertheless, *forty-eight hours* ahead of them, and with favorable conditions should have been able to carry our position before they could possibly concentrate.

Accordingly a desperate effort was made by the Commanding General to get ready the bridges. It was obvious, however, that, even if completed, it would be impossible for us, in the then condition of the ground, to get a single piece of artillery up the opposite declivity. It would be necessary to rely wholly upon the infantry—indeed wholly on the bayonet. Happily, if the rebels should prove to be in strong force, the country is too thickly wooded to admit of much generalship, and it was hoped that our superior weight of metal would carry the day.

Early in the forenoon I rode up to the headquarters of Gens. Hooker and Franklin, about two miles from Banks' Ford. The night's rain had made deplorable havoc with the roads. The nature of the upper geologic deposits of this region affords unequaled elements for bad roads. The sand makes the soil pliable, the clay makes it sticky and the two together form a road out of which, when it rains, the bottom drops, but which is at the same time so tenacious, that extrication from its clutch is all but impossible.

The utmost effort was put forth to get pontoons enough into position to construct a bridge or two. Double and triple teams of horses and mules were harnessed to each pontoon boat. It was in vain. Long powerful ropes were then attached to the teams and a hundred and fifty men were put to the task on each boat. The effort was but little more successful. They would flounder through the mire for a few feet—the gang of Lilliputians with their huge-ribbed Gulliver—and then give up breathless. Night arrived but the pontoons could not be got up. The rebels had discovered what was up, and the pickets on the opposite bank called over to ours that they "would come over to-morrow and help us build the bridge."

That night the troops again bivouacked in the same position in the woods they had held the night before. You can imagine it must have been a desperate experience—and yet not by any means as bad as might be supposed. The men were in the woods, which afforded them some shelter from the wind and rain, and gave them a comparatively dry bottom to sleep on. Many had brought their shelter tents; and making a flooring of spruce, hemlock or cedar boughs, and lighting huge camp fires, they enjoyed themselves as well as the circumstances would permit. On the following morning, a whisky ration, provided by the judicious forethought of Gen. Burnside, was on hand for them.

Thursday morning saw the light struggling through an opaque envelop of mist, and dawned upon another day of storm and rain. It was a curious sight presented by the army as we rode over the ground, miles in extent, occupied by it. One might fancy some new geologic cataclysm had overtaken the world; and that he saw around him the elemental wrecks left by another Deluge. An indescribable chaos of pontoons, wagons and artillery encumbered the road down to the river—supply wagons upset by the roadside—artillery "stalled" in the mud—ammunition trains mired by the way. Horses and mules dropped down dead, exhausted with the effort to move their loads through the hideous medium. A hundred and fifty dead animals, many of them buried in the liquid muck, were counted in the course of a morning's ride. And the muddle was still further increased by the bad arrangements—or rather the failure to execute the arrangements that had been made. It was designed that Franklin's column should advance by one road and Hooker's by another. But, by mistake, a portion of the troops of the Left Grand Division debouched into the road assigned to the centre, and cutting in between two divisions of one of Hooker's corps, threw everything into confusion. In consequence, the woods and roads have for the past two days been filled with stragglers, though very many of them were involuntary stragglers, and were evidently honestly seeking to rejoin their regiments.

It was now no longer a question of how to go on; it was a question of how to get back. That night, (Thursday,) the three days' cooked rations which the men had taken in their haversacks when starting would give out, and the other six days' provisions, were in the supply trains, which stuck fast in the mud miles behind. Indeed, the rations had already, in many cases, given out, and boxes of hard crackers were brought up on mules or carried on men's shoulders. An order from Gen. Burnside to withdraw the forces to their old position was momentarily expected. It did not come, but instead, another order stating that Gen. Burnside had "good reasons" for commanding the troops to hold their present position till to-day.

But whether we should move forward or backward, the first requisite obviously was to put the roads in such a condition as would admit of movement at all. Accordingly, all the available force was at once set to work corduroying the "rotten" roads and putting them into some kind of practicable condition.

Early this morning the army was ordered back to its old camping ground, and about noon the infantry began to pass by these headquarters. The lads *trudged along tired enough, but jolly withal, and disposed to be quite facetious over the "mud campaign,"* whose odd experiences will doubtless long form the theme of conversation around many a camp fire.

Thus ends an enterprise which had every human promise of success, but which has been baulked and brought to naught by causes which mortal ken could neither have foreseen nor prevented. The fatal part played by the elements needs no comment. *Whether this drawback might not have been overcome by vigorous effort and hearty coöperation on the part of the military leaders, is a question much mooted here. There are those who assert that, had it not been for the apathy of some in high places of military command, we might still have carried the day.* This question, however, is one more fit to be brought to another bar than that of these columns.

There is, however, another point on which I cannot forbear to say a word. One of your Washington telegrams, referring to the causes of the late failure, says, "The Quartermaster's Department, as usual, when an important movement is being executed, was behind with its supplies." I have not scrupled in this correspondence to use the privileges of criticism to its fullest extent, and can the readier say, therefore, that this is a total misapprehension. Abundant supplies were on hand, and there are at this moment more than *six million rations* stored here in convenient depots. Our chief lack is not in the material, but the moral order. We do not fail for want of food or clothing, of ammunition or arms. *The army was never so well supplied with all these things.* No! The disease is of a more subtle nature. It is in the blood and brain. We want energy, capacity, faith, devotion.

"'Tis *life* of which our veins are scant."

The only compensation left us in face of the failure of a movement, which, if made a week ago, would, in all probability, have been successful, is that we did not succeed in making it at the present time. *If the storm which has entrapped us on the north side of the Rappahannock had embargoed us on the south side, what is to-day only a misfortune, might have been a great disaster.* There has been no opportunity of testing how the men would behave on again meeting the enemy. This time they have been tried rather by enduring than by acting. But I believe that, in spite of all the drawbacks, they would have behaved well. And certainly, if "they conquer who suffer," the behavior of the Army of the Potomac, amid circumstances so discouraging, may be counted half a battle and a whole victory. W. S.

THE LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The Sabbath has been well observed throughout the entire camp. No business, except that of the most necessary character, has been transacted. Nothing of unusual character has been observed in the enemy's lines within the past few days.

The Case of Charles Lewis.

Trenton, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 25.

The argument for the postponement of the trial of Charles Lewis for the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton, was heard on Saturday. Mr. Edwin James, of New-York, appeared for the prisoner and made an eloquent argument in his behalf. The trial was postponed to Monday, Feb. 2. The Court will examine into the motion to mitigate the rigor of his confinement. This case excites a great deal of attention.

Movements of the Vanderbilt.

Baltimore, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* sails from Fortress Monroe to-morrow afternoon, to tow the iron-clad *Weehawken* South. The *Vanderbilt* has a full supply of coal for a cruise after the *Alabama* after performing this duty.

The Damascus for Liverpool.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 24.

The steamship Damascus sails from here on Wednesday next, 28th inst., for Liverpool. Telegrams for Europe can be forwarded through the agency of Geo. Soutar, Esq., No 145 Broadway, New-York.

—Brig.-Gen. Granger has been assigned to the command of the *First* Division in Gen. Thomas' Corps of Gen. Rosecrans' army.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

The Revolutionary Proceedings of Saturday.

The Assembly on the Verge of Bloodshed.

The Democracy Beginning to Show Signs of Returning Reason.

The Probable Election of Mr. Callicott To-Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 24—9 P. M.

In the description of scenes which approaching very nearly to a violent revolution, will have a place in the history of the State, I take up the narration where it was broken off by the arrival of the time for closing my dispatch.

Mr. Murphy got the floor to explain the part he had taken in the disgraceful scene, having for its object the usurpation by a minority of the House, and kept it for an hour. He wandered, as Mr. Fields, whose place he simply took in consuming time had, over the entire range of present and recent subjects, and, though repeatedly called to order, and by the Clerk over and over again, declared out of order, he paid no attention to these, but went on in spite of every thing, in accordance with the plan for the consumption of time.

Mr. Fields, who had recovered breath and topic, followed Mr. Murphy, and proposed a preamble and resolutions, reciting that Mr. Callicott was corrupt, and proposing a Committee of Investigation. These the Clerk ruled must have unanimous consent, and they were not received.

It was evident, not only from the remarks of Mr. Brean, *who, as a Democrat from Staten Island, gave* notice that he would not be led into extremes, but from the conversation of Democratic members generally, that the scenes into which the House had been precipitated by Messrs. Fields, Dean, Murphy and others, had had the effect to disgust many of them, and to thoroughly unite the Unionists.

I am happy to record the fact that the feeling of indignation, disgust and hearty disapprobation, inspired by the proceedings of the morning, was by no means confined to the Union members. I know that it was shared by very many Democrats. This fact, it was not difficult to see, was having its effect on the revolutionary leaders. They were already on the defensive, which was, at least, to their disadvantage.

After Mr. Fields had been going between five or six hours, Mr. Murphy interrupted him, and rose to a question of privilege, and thereby obtained the floor, which, though he had no such question, and was ruled out of order, he, in accordance with the policy of the Democrats, proceeded to speak. Of course, everybody understood that this was but a familiar dodge to give Mr. Fields, who was retired on to speak an indefinite length of time, the requisite rest. His remarks were trivial, but it mattered not; rules, the power of the Clerk, decency, were alike powerless. The House was like a bar-room, where those so disposed kept up, in defiance of everything, their revels. The Union members could do no more or less than to sit till the revolutionists should exhaust themselves. In this determination they were united and confident.

Like Mr. Fields, Mr. Murphy wanted to have the House adjourn, on the ground that it might lead to an amicable arrangement.

Mr. [illegible] interrupted Mr. Murphy, for the purpose of giving notice to the revolutionists that the time had nearly arrived when they (the Unionists) would demand that the calling the roll should be completed, and that they should expect to receive the necessary protection.

Mr. Fields made an ineffectual attempt to cause a sensation, by stating that, during the scene of excitement this morning, Mr. Post, of Cayuga, exhibited a pistol, and called on that gentleman to explain. But Mr. Post did not explain.

Mr. Dean attempted to get an adjournment, with the agreement that at 3 P. M. Monday, the vote for Speaker should be taken. Mr. Dean's resolution proposed an agreement to elect either of certain gentlemen, omitting Mr. Callicott.

Mr. Brean brought the Democrats to their senses measurably, by stating, in a calm and deliberate manner, that the Union members had been pushed to the last point; that there was a clear majority for Mr. Callicott, who after the abuse that had been heaped upon him, *would never give him up—never*, and that the will of the majority must be respected. He warned them that they were pushing matters to a fearful extreme, and that the responsibility would be theirs. There had been one adjournment with a fair agreement, which was violated, and he would make no other with the same parties. The well-chosen words in which Mr. Brean defended Mr. Callicott produced a marked impression.

During the entire three weeks no Union member had spoken a single word on the main question, for they relied on the strength of their position; and the defence of Mr. Callicott, if he needed any, could not have been better made than in the ten-minutes speech by Mr. Brean. It does not often happen that a member is so fortunate, either in the manner or matter of his speech, as was Mr. Brean. The Democrats listened with respectful attention, and it produced a marked effect. It was a demand, in the name of the majority, for their rights, to which no man not positively insane and utterly regardless of consequences, could fail to lend attention.

The upshot was, that each and every Democrat pledged himself to abide by the resolution offered by Mr. Andrews, Unionist, of Franklin, adjourning the House till Monday, 11 A. M., and declaring that at that hour the election of speaker shall be proceeded with, without debate, interruption, or explanation of any kind.

It is due to the Union members that it should be distinctly stated that the resolution to adjourn proceeded mainly from the fact that two of their number were absent from their seats, and that it was possible that they would not return before a vote was taken, in which case their absence would be fatal. Notwithstanding there was the strongest determination to yield not an inch more, and to stand firm in spite of all consequences, an adjournment was deemed wisest under the circumstances.

Thus ended one of the most momentous days in the history of the State. It is quite impossible for the reader at a distance from the scene to comprehend fully how near this Assembly Chamber came to being the theatre of one of those dramas which inaugurate revolution. It needed but a slight circumstance, a single blow, when it seemed inevitable that many would be struck the next instant, to obliterate any feature belonging to a legislative body, and to transform the Assembly Chamber into a theatre of bloody violence. When on Mr. Murphy usurping the Speaker's chair, the members with clenched fists rushed to the area in front of it—the Unionists, in the name of law, order, the Constitution and their rights, protesting against the revolutionary proceedings; the Democrats (more truly the Revolutionists) sustaining him with shouts and menaces; the former declaring "this is revolution, let it come;" the latter as determined as reckless, while the lobby and galleries filled the house with their shouting;—the scene was beyond description.

When the turbulence was greatest—when the threats were loudest—when the violence most indescribable, and the whole scene the most threatening, I could not help thinking this was but the culmination of the Democratic triumph, in the name of which the leaders in revolution had for three weeks invoked it.

When a comparative state of calm succeeded this wild scene, the revolutionary leaders were able to discover the mistake they had made in pushing matters to such extremes; for they now for a certainty saw that not one-half of the Democrats would follow, while some of them were loud in their denunciations. I think most of them realized that they had committed a fatal error; for their tone was altered as they became sobered by a moment's reflection, and the firm attitude of the Union members.

It should be remembered that not the shadow of an excuse was offered for the usurpation of the Speaker's Chair. Mr. L. C. Fields did, indeed, urge that Mr. Cushman, the Clerk, was absent from the desk. But he left his former Deputy in his place, to act in his absence, and the desk was no more vacant than is the office of Sheriff or any other office, when the principal is represented by a deputy. This, Mr. Cushman explained to the House, after Mr. Murphy had been shamed out of the seat he had usurped. But Mr. Fields said they (meaning the Revolutionists) did not know any deputy. The fact was, they knew nobody nor anything that did not aid them in their purpose,—neither rules of order, precedent, faith, nor fairness. It was a premeditated plan, concocted days ago, to usurp the Speaker's Chair, and it failed utterly, covering the actors with shame and confusion.

Whatever may be the result on Speaker, they have made a record that will ever glare on them like an indictment that cannot be effaced. RODERICK.

[By Telegraph.]

Albany, Sunday, Jan. 25—P. M.

It is understood that at the Democratic caucus to-night, in view of the probable election of Callicott, a protest, to be entered on the journal, was presented for signatures, but that it was "not generally signed."

The Unionists adhere firmly to Callicott, and there *is a strong probability of his election, though a choice* may not be effected to-morrow. It seems as though nothing but an unforeseen accident can prevent his election as early as Tuesday, if not to-morrow. A comparatively good feeling prevails. RODERICK.

THE VICTORIES IN ARKANSAS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 25.

Major-Gen. Curtis has telegraphed to Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, under date of St. Louis, 24th, as follows:

Gen. Gorman telegraphs from Duval's Bluff, 18th inst., that aided by three gunboats, he ascended White River to Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, taking one hundred and fifty prisoners two columbiads and about two hundred small arms.

The Traitors at Home.

Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

Mr. Vandever, in the Senate, introduced a preamble and resolutions to the effect that the country has been desolated and disgraced by an unnatural civil war for two years; that no means have been offered the people by the Federal Administration, save that of war, to enable them to adjust the difficulties into which the radical and conflicting [illegible] of extreme sections have involved the whole country; that the people of the loyal States have acquiesced in, rather than approved of the coercive policy of the Administration as a means of restoring the Union; that the war has impoverished the Government, weighed down the people with an enormous public debt, filled the land with widows and orphans, and without having produced any visible signs of a restoration of the Union; that the Union was brought about by conciliation and compromise, &c., therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Congress of the United States be earnestly asked to obtain an armistice and cessation of hostilities now existing between different sections of the country, and that a National Convention of all the States be assembled at Louisville, for the purpose of adjusting our National difficulties.

It is said the above preamble and resolution will be forced through both Houses by the pressure of the Democratic majority. In that case the Republicans will feel compelled to retire in a body.

Some Democrats interested in bills and appropriations are endeavoring to get the radical Democrats to hold back, at least till these bills are put through. This may stave off the evil day for a time.

[The following, from a letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, from Memphis, will show how the proceedings of the Illinois Copperheads are regarded in the Army:]

Among the troops throughout the army, the two all absorbing topics of conversation have been, "the destination of the Army," and the discussion of the Secession Democratic caucus at Springfield, Illinois. The first of these two questions, however, has been settled. The army is going to Vicksburgh. The second, at least so far as this army is concerned, will never be settled until some of the Illinois troops go home, when there will be a reckoning to pay which will make Northern Secessionists open their eyes at the manner in which they will get their dues.

I have made it my business to talk with men about the general sentiment of the army in regard to this new phase of disloyalty, and on no subject have I found the whole army so unanimous as in their bitter denunciation of such traitors as Goudy and Merrick, and the rest of the party that organized that treasonous meeting in the very Capitol of the State which has sent a hundred and fifty thousand men to fight the battles of the Government. Officers and men denounce them alike. I have heard hundreds of men say that the war on Secessionists was not (with them) confined to the South; that here they had acquired the habit of destroying the property and taking the lives of traitors, and that they did not think they could leave off the habit when they got home.

The papers which contained the accounts of that meeting, and the speeches made there, have not been largely circulated in the army, but every man has heard of it, and every man knows what it means—knows that it means treachery at home because they are abroad. In a few cases it has caused a feeling of despondency. They say, "The traitors at home are fighting us just as hard as the traitors in arms." But in the aggregate of the army it has given rise to a bitter desperation, that will result in tragic events if they have the same feeling when they go home.

Running the Blockade.

We find the following paragraphs in the Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian* of the 31st ult.:

"The steamer *Antonica* arrived from Charleston yesterday morning. She brought papers to the 27th inst., on the evening of which she left.

The steamer *Leopard* and bark *Estelle*, from Nassau, and the steamer *Cornubia*, from Bermuda, had arrived."

The following statement is made in the *Guardian* of the 24th:

"The schooner *Emma Tuttle*, J. B. Carver, Master, was captured on the coast of North Carolina, early this month, by the Federal gunboat *Cambridge*, and a prize crew put on board. The weather becoming boisterous, and the Prize-master being an inexperienced navigator, he requested Capt. Carver to resume his command of the vessel, and take her to the nearest port. This he refused to do, unless the vessel was restored to him. Upon the Prize-master's acquiescence, Capt. Carver again took charge, and steered the *Emma Tuttle* to Rum Cay. The Prize-master and his crew arrived at Nassau on Monday last."

Sailing of the Jura.

Portland, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The steamer *Jura* sailed at midnight of Saturday for Liverpool.

THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The Place and Its Defences.

Interesting Narrative of the Conflict.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

On Thursday, the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, a body of rebels, under MARMADUKE, attacked the City of Springfield, Mo.; a battle was fought in the southern suburbs of the town, and the enemy was promptly and effectually repulsed. So much the telegraph informed the readers of the TIMES, several days ago. If steam will do its work as well as lightning, they shall now have a detailed and authentic account of the fight.

Gen. MARMADUKE, the commander of the rebel forces in this battle, is, I believe, a graduate of West Point. Next to Gen. PRICE, he is the most highly esteemed officer, from Missouri, in the Confederate army. In the earlier battles of Cave Hill and Prairie Grove, however, in which he commanded a brigade, he was twice defeated. MARMADUKE's Brigade is composed of the flower of the Missouri rebel troops, and embraces three regiments, which are commanded respectively by Cols. GORDON, GILKEY and THOMSON. The latter was formerly COFFEE's own regiment. In the battle of Springfield, MARMADUKE acted as commander of a division, including SHELBY's Brigade, as well as his own, with the St. Louis Legion, under EMMETT McDONALD, and some other fragmentary squadrons of cavalry. His troops were all cavalry, except one battery of artillery.

The officers whom I have named, foiled in their previous attempts to enter Missouri, determined to proceed down the Arkansas River to Spadry's Bluff, near Clarksville; and thence to make a daring raid upon Springfield, leaving the Army of the Frontier so far to the West as to be ignorant of the movement, until it should be too late to prevent it. The object of this raid was the destruction of the vast quantities of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, which are here. Had it been as successful in its execution as it was bold in its conception, the Army of the Frontier would have been reduced to terrible straits, and might, perhaps, have even fallen a prey to HINDMAN.

Before describing the actual conflict, it may be well to mention the condition of affairs in Springfield, before the battle.

The City of Springfield, like most towns in the South and West, is laid out around a large public square, in the centre. The Court-house, the bank, the hotels, the principal stores—in fact, all prominent edifices—are on or near the central square. From this geographical and mercantile focus, the four principal streets proceed, east, west, north and south, at right angles to each other. The other streets of the city are parallel to these. In the system of fortification adopted, for the defence of Springfield, the forts are placed as follows:

Fort No. 1 is near the west street, a little north of it, and about one mile from the square. This is a pentagonal fort, with five bastions, and is almost impregnable. It incloses ten acres of ground, and is provided with wells and a magazine. Its parapet and ditch are each twenty feet in width. It wants but little of entire completion.

Near the same street, but a little south of it, and at about the same distance from the centre of the city, is Fort No. 2, upon a hill directly opposite Fort No. 1. In its present unfinished condition, this fort would be of more service to an enemy attacking us, than to ourselves.

On the south street, within the city limits, not one-half mile from the public square, is Fort No. 4, which was the only fort directly attacked by the enemy, on last Thursday. It is a small, but strong work, with two bastions, one of which projects across the south street, and commands the road in both directions.

Fort No. 5 is another unfinished work upon the east street, about half a mile from the square. Other forts are projected, but not yet begun.

The city thus fortified lies half in the prairie and half in the timber. Upon the north and east all is forest; upon the south and west the country is entirely open. The rebels chose to make their attack from the south, which was an error, for two reasons. First, because they were more exposed to our view, in their advance from the south, than they would have been from the east; secondly, because the north and east side of the town were not defended by forts.

At the time of the battle the Army of the Frontier was at Fayetteville, and in that vicinity. The militia, under Gens. BROWN and HOLLAND, were very much scattered over Southwest Missouri. There were in Springfield not more than 1,500 troops capable of service, if indeed there were so many; while MARMADUKE's men numbered from 3,000 to 3,500. Our men were nearly all State militia and enrolled militia, except the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, who were raw; while MARMADUKE's command had been seasoned in numerous engagements. The rebels doubtless supposed that we would surrender or retreat at the first fire.

Until the very night before the attack, their approach was entirely unknown, except to a few of their own friends. On Wednesday evening reports were brought to Gen. E. B. BROWN, Commander of the District of Southwest Missouri, that five or six thousand rebel cavalry were moving northward from White River, for an attack on Springfield. Whether the report was true or false, it was impossible to determine, but every preparation was made to defend the place from any force which might make its appearance. During the night the Commissary removed 30,000 rations to Fort No. 1. The Medical Director organized and armed the "Quinine Brigade" of convalescents from the various hospitals. The Quartermaster loaded all his wagons and started them north toward Bolivar. Cannon were mounted on Forts Nos. 1 and 4; ammunition distributed, scouts sent out, hospitals prepared for the reception of the wounded, dispatches sent to St. Louis—in a word, the night was turned into day. Even some of the secesh women here were busy, preparing to feast the rebel officers, upon their arrival. At least three rebel spies were in town that night, and EMMETT McDONALD, the long-haired, sent word by one of them to Mrs. ——, that he would take tea with her on Thursday.

On Thursday morning the work of preparation was continued, although the general feeling among the soldiers was, "We may hold the town, and we will not give it up without a fight; but we shall probably be whipped."

At 1 o'clock the enemy showed themselves upon the prairie south of the town. Without one word of notice to remove the women and children, they opened fire upon the town, with solid shot, though they knew that scores of their own friends, both women and prisoners, were exposed to the same danger as our loyal citizens. I had thought that this infamy was reserved for MARMADUKE alone; but I learn that HINDMAN did the same thing at Van Buren, in Arkansas.

"Gentlemen," said Gen. BROWN, who stood on the southwest bastion of Fort No. 4, "this is unprecedented; it is barbarous!"

After several shots from the rebels, our cannon replied, Gen. BROWN himself directing the firing. His courage was conspicuous. As the balls whistled close over our heads, the men and even some of the officers would dodge, but the General stood immovable, proudly erect.

The fight then opened with some skirmishing of the cavalry. Our cavalry was posted in front, a half mile south of Fort No. 4. My blood quickened its flow, as I watched our brave boys gallop forward to the charge, then saw the enemy galloping in a long line to meet them, and heard the sharp, rapid firing of carbines on both sides. After each charge and fire both parties would turn and gallop back, with small loss on either side.

This did not last long. The Third M. S. M. (cavalry,) under Col. KING, retired to a line running east from the fort; the Fourth M. S. M. (cavalry) under Col. HALL, retired to a line running west from the fort, and the enemy made their first attack upon Col. KING's side. The Seventy-second Enrolled Militia, (infantry,) under Col. HENRY SHEPPARD, were ordered forward with two or three companies of the Eighteenth Iowa infantry, and one brass piece. The enemy moved their battery to a point directly in front of ours, and fought for some time, but with little audacity; then abandoned the attack at this point.

Upon the other side of the fort, and within rifle range, was a two story brick building, designed for an Academy, but occupied during the Summer and Winter as a prison for rebels. Around this building was a stockade, fifteen feet high, with loopholes for muskets. The rebels now determined to approach the fort under cover of this stockade.

After marching back, therefore, they moved in first-rate order, and upon the double quick, to our right. I must state here, that at this time they were all dismounted and fighting on foot. Having a shorter distance to traverse, they arrived first, and took their position in the following order: Next to the fort were the Enrolled Militia; upon their right was the Third M. S. M.; and the Fourth M. S. M. were still further to the right. The line extended nearly to Fort No. 1, in which were stationed the Eighteenth Iowa. In Fort No. 4 were the Quinine Brigade and some other fragments of companies.

The enemy now approached in good order, until they came within gunshot, when they began to crawl upon the ground, like Indians, with admirable skill, from one stump to another, sheltering themselves as much as possible, but keeping up a deadly fire. Not many hundred men were engaged at this time, but the crack of rifles was continuous, like the roll of thunder, and the enemy's grape hurtled along over our heads in a way that was dangerous. Col. SHEPPARD's Regiment of Enrolled Militia bore the brunt of the fight. They had never before been in battle, but they stood their ground like heroes, until the fire became too hot to be endured, when they fell back slowly and in good order, but steadily, in spite of all efforts on the part of their officers to stay them. Their retreat enabled the rebels to take possession of the stockade around the Academy, and to approach near enough to the fort to engage the Quinine Brigade, who opened a murderous fusilade over the parapet, killing some within fifty yards of the ditch.

Finding it impossible to rally his men, Gen. HOLLAND, of the E. M. M., gave the order to fall back on Fort No. 1. The regiment went steadily back, going slower and slower, until they became ashamed of going back at all. Gen. HOLLAND, perceiving that their courage was returning, cried, "Follow me!" and dashed forward, followed by the whole line, who set up a yell of defiance and delight.

At the same time Gen. BROWN proposed to his body-guard to charge, which they did in gallant style, the General riding at their head, almost into the very midst of the rebels. Some miserable wretch took too good aim at him. A ball struck him in the left arm, shattering the bone up to the socket. He fell from his horse and was carried off the field. The command thenceforth devolved upon Col. CRABB, of the Nineteenth Iowa.

From this time, the fight was carried on, upon both sides, entirely from behind fences and houses, with little method, and with still less organization. Every man took his own station, and fired at his own pleasure. After the militia stopped retreating and again began to advance, they never lost an inch of ground. The rebels were driven out of one house after another, back to the stockade, from which it was impossible to dislodge them.

As the militia advanced, a brass piece, with two companies of the Eighteenth Iowa, was ordered forward to their support; but, in consequence of some unaccountable blunder in conveying the order, it passed along the wrong street, and actually took its position upon a street corner in the rear of the stockade, and outside our lines. The enemy saw their advantage, made a rush, and captured the cannon, after shooting every horse, both Captains, one Lieutenant, and more than half the men.

At night the battle ended, having lasted five hours. Time never before seemed to me to pass so rapidly. The enemy had suffered more severely than we. *Their loss was probably over 200*; but ours was nearly 150 killed and wounded, out of not more than 1,000. The Enrolled Militia, who are universally acknowledged to have been the heroes of the day, had lost more than one-sixth of their entire number. *Out of our little army* twenty commissioned and non-commissioned officers had fallen.

At the close of the day, the Eighteenth Iowa, from Fort No. 1, marched out South street in splendid order. A cry was raised that we were reinforced. The men set up a tremendous shout, which must have stricken terror to the hearts of our besiegers; for although they largely outnumbered us, and had actually gained a foothold within the limits of the city, they retreated with all possible silence and secrecy, under cover of the night. They carried their wounded with them, except about eighty, who fell into our hands. They left seventeen dead upon the field, and twenty-four graves of others were afterwards found in Col. PHELPS' field, south of the town. Among their killed and wounded officers were *Maj. BOWMAN, Capts. FLINT, FRASIER, FITZWORTH*, and WOODRUFF; and Lieuts. RICHARDSON, BUFFINGTON, M. P. STEWART, and F. M. GREEN.

On Friday morning, the current of feeling in our midst *had changed. Our troops were* confident and even exultant. They awaited the renewal of the attack, not only with equanimity, but with eagerness. We were, however, disappointed. The battle was not renewed, although a small party of rebel cavalry made a feint at the eastern side of the town, to amuse us and cover the retreat of the main body.

The scenes in Springfield among the women and children were interesting. Our Secessionists were delighted in the morning; at night, crestfallen. Several loyal families were reft of all property by the conflagration of their houses. Dwelling-houses in all parts of the city were pierced with shot and shell. In several houses shell had exploded. One exploded in a room where there were four women and two children lying upon the floor, covered with feather-beds. Windows were shattered by bullets, fences were torn down and destroyed; in many places the ground was soaked with blood. Ruin and desolation were everywhere. But our victory compensates for all, for by that victory we have saved the Army of the Frontier.

Among our own officers killed and wounded, were Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, of the M. S. M.; Major JOHN HORNBEAK, Major A. C. GRAVES, Capts. BLUE, LANDES and VAN METER, of the Eighteenth Iowa; Lieuts. H. W. BLODGETT, A. D. C., A. B. CONWAY, JOHN VAUGHN and D. J. McCROSKEY.

Special praise is due to the Enrolled Militia, part of the Eighteenth Iowa, the Quinine Brigade, and the citizens, who fought as desperately as the trained soldiers.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Gen. BROWN, for his promptness, courage, discretion and decision; I may add, for his fortitude, also. He has been much overlooked by higher authorities, much maligned by some of those under him, and even accused of cowardice. But his men now regard him with universal confidence and affection. There is one general feeling of sympathy for him, and of regret that his arm is ruined. It was not amputated, but four inches of the bone near the shoulder-joint, including the ball which fitted into the socket, have been extracted, leaving his arm to hang helpless at his side, forever.

KICKAPOO.

THE OLD POINT HOSPITAL.

List of Deaths at the Several Hospitals Near Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

Adjoined is a list of deaths in the Mill Creek, Hampton, Chesapeake and Macon House Hospitals at Old Point:

Henry Schramp, Co. C, 36th New-York.	A. F. Pelford, Co. G, 114th New-York.
D. McGregor, Co. C, 108th New-York.	Philip Gouch, Co. B, 116th New-York.
J. H. Perry, Co. K, 16th Massachusetts.	[illegible] Furman, Co. C, 116th New-York.
Jas. Dugan, Co. K, 14th Ind.	Chas. Messinger, Co. I, 114th New-York.
Danl. [illegible], Co. I, [illegible] Pennsylvania.	Henry Newton, Co. C, 116th New-York.
Stephen Murray, Co. H, [illegible] Pennsylvania.	Chas. R. Bailey, Co. A, 23d Maine.
[illegible], Co. C, [illegible] Pennsylvania.	John W. Van Tassell, Co. K, 128th New-York.
Wm. Cooper, Co. I, 26 Penn.	Joseph Gilbert, Co. F, 114th New-York.
Henry Peck, Co. C, 7th Mich.	D. D. Eldridge, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Geo. M. D. Grant, Co. D, 22d Maine.	James H. Smith, Co. E, 22d Maine.
Chas. Cronan, Co. B, 38th New-York.	Geo. Heilbrunn, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Chas. F. Granger, Co. E, 12d Pennsylvania.	E. F. Wiggins, Co. H, 22d Me.
Geo. Van Antwerp, Co. D, 11th New-York.	Levi Gardner, Co. K, 22d Me.
Chas. E. Dyer, Co. D, 38th Massachusetts.	Geo. R. Howe, Co. F, 30th Massachusetts.
Davis Wass, Co. D, 22d Me.	[illegible] Pangborne, Co. D, 114th New-York.
Alonzo Snyder, Co. D, 106th New-York.	[illegible] W. Fuller, Co. G, 26th Massachusetts.
Thos. O'Brady, Co. G, 16th Massachusetts.	John Melling, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Wm. H. Gilleland, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.	Wm. W. Moore, Co. G, 114th New-York.
Michael Dolan, Co. E, 104th New-York.	Alon. Olmstead, Co. A, 128th New-York.
L. S. Pierce, Surgeon's servant, Co. E, 116th N. Y.	John M. Rollins, Co. B, 116th New-York.
Otis Tucker, Co. I, 30th Mass.	Addison Bush, Co. A, 114th New-York.
Geo. M. D. Grant, Co. D, 22d Maine.	[illegible], Co. [illegible] New-York.
S. P. Benner, Co. B, 28th Me.	[illegible] Lamb, Co. E, 28th Pa.
M. Broadbeck, Co. F, 116th New-York.	M. R. Leonard, Co. K, 90th New-York.
J. Trainor, Co. C, 116th N. Y.	T. J. Strait, Co. B, 146th New-York.
John J. Purcell, Co. K, 133d New-York.	H. Kein, Co. H, 128th N. Y.
H. Fuller, Co. A, 116th N. Y.	F. Sears, Co. F, 19th Wis.
J. Cook, Co. A, 116th N. Y.	D. Hults, Co. D, 128th N. Y.
A. Snow, Co. A, 22d Maine.	D. Day, Co. F, 128th N. Y.
S. Wallace, Co. E, 16th Mich.	P. Phillips, Co. E, 128th N. Y.
C. Mayer, Co. H, 50th Pa.	Geo. Bernard, Co. H, 168th Pennsylvania.
E. Crawford, Co. H, 42d O.	Lewis Sanker, Co. G, 171st Pennsylvania.
Alvin Fancher, Co. D, 116th New-York.	Hiram F. Stevens, Co. D, 38th Massachusetts.
S. McDowell, Co. K, 92d N. Y.	Lewis H. Shaddick, Co. E, 56th Pennsylvania.
C. H. Squires, Co. E, 116th New-York.	Cornelius Culp, Co. E, 58th Pennsylvania.
E. N. Holmes, Co. B, 128th New-York.	Levi Page, Co. K, 28th Me.
J. Elwell, Co. A, 21st Penn.	John B. Nolan, Co. E, 173d Pennsylvania.
A. B. Smith, Co. F, 114th New-York.	[illegible], Co. C, 92d N. Y.
Philip [illegible], Co. A, 128th New-York.	Michael Kirby, Co. H, 90th New-York.
[illegible], Co. D, 90th New-York.	Thos. Kober, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania.
[illegible], Co. C, [illegible] New-York.	Chas. E. Baxter, Co. A, 161st Pennsylvania.
A. [illegible], Co. I, 116th New-York.	[illegible], Co. E, 5th [illegible]
A. Y. Norton, Co. F, 26 N. Y.	[illegible], 4th Wis. bat.
John Bisher, Co. K, 48th Pa.	Wm. Myer, 28th New-York.
John Wright, Co. D, 42d Ohio.	Otis Grindle, Co. C, 26th Me.
John [illegible], Co. H, 128th New-York.	
[illegible], Co. F, 116th New-York.	
Arthur [illegible], Co. A, 114th New-York.	

The only General Hospitals near Fort Monroe are the Chesapeake, Dr. A. B. [illegible], Surgeon in charge, and the Hampton, Dr. E. McCLELLAN in charge. Parties directing letters to patients should name the hospital, if possible, in which they are located, otherwise they are apt to miscarry. The usual direction of "General Hospital" is insufficient, unless the regiment and company are specified. There are now here 1,500 patients, about 600 of whom were sent ashore from the Banks Expedition, in December, with fevers and diarrhea, induced by naval food and bad ventilation.

Japan Vines and Upland Rice.

The following interesting letter, from THOMAS HOGG, who accompanied Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, Minister to Japan, is furnished for publication from the Agricultural Department. The vines are worthy of a trial, though little success has, as yet, been achieved with foreign vines in open air culture. The rice may prove a great boon to the agriculture of the country. Kanagawa is on the Gulf of Yeddo, a little below the latitude of 36° north, on the south-eastern coast of Japan.

KANAGAWA, Nov. 22, 1862.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Agricultural Department:

DEAR SIR: I embrace the opportunity of forwarding to you, by the steamer *Scotland*, direct from here to San Francisco, a package of grapevines, as promised, when I had the pleasure of an interview with you in Washington, last Winter. The package is addressed to the care of IRA P. RANKIN, Esq., Collector of the Port of San Francisco, with a request to forward, by express, without delay.

Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, United States Minister to Japan, also forwards a package of the same, together with a quantity of upland rice, of which, no doubt, he has instructed you.

The fruit is a most excellent variety, and I think will prove a valuable addition to those already cultivated. It resembles the Diana in color and flavor; the bunch is open and long, not unlike the Catawba; the berry, also, resembles that variety. The leaves are entirely distinct from our native sorts, in having no downy appearance on the under side. In this respect it resembles the European varieties. The vineyards which supply this place are situated thirty or forty miles from here, and consequently beyond the treaty limits, so that I can give you no account of their mode of cultivation, from personal observation. The fruit is brought here done up very neatly in baskets of about half a peck each. The Japanese have a peculiarity of gathering all their fruits while green, and owing to this fact, I do not think the fruit possesses the flavor it would have, if allowed to ripen on the vine. The stems of the bunch throughout are generally dried up, showing that they have been picked some days.

I find but one sort brought to market, although I am informed there are a number grown. I can hardly think this is the case, as they would be brought in for sale. I believe, however, there are several natural species of the grape in this country, resembling our so-called Frost Grapes, and probably the fruit of these are occasionally brought in for sale.

Hoping these sent will prove worthy of general dissemination, I am, truly yours, THOS. HOGG.

The following to Secretary SEWARD, by the Resident Minister himself, gives further information relative to this shipment, so interesting in its possible results to the agriculture of the country:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN, KANAGAWA, Nov. 22, 1862.

SIR: Thinking that the cultivation of upland rice, which requires no irrigation, might be successfully introduced into various portions of the United States, such as Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, I applied to the Japanese Government for some choice rice for that purpose.

I have received twenty boxes of 100 pounds each, which I send per steamer *Scotland*, to sail from here in a day or two, to the Collector of San Francisco, requesting him to forward eighteen boxes, with the charges thereon, by the way of Panama, to the Agricultural Department, Washington, so that it may arrive in time for next Spring's sowing.

I have also requested Mr. RANKIN, the Collector, to retain the remaining two boxes, and by the same request, for the use of California.

This Government has also presented some choice grapevines, which I have been brought from the Province of Koshiu, with an intimation that others will shortly arrive, and be presented. These I have forwarded with like instructions. The grapes of Japan are unlike any variety I have seen in the United States. They are mostly the color of our Catawba, and as sweet and rich as our best Isabella grapes. I hope they will be improved in size and flavor, and will be a valuable contribution to our country. I have thought it proper that a few vines should be also retained for the use of California.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

ROBERT H. PRUYN, Minister Resident in Japan.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington.

How to Ascertain the Saccharine Value of Roots.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your statement in yesterday's TIMES in relation to the raising of root crops, especially of beets, for the production of Sugar, it is important to know that the nutritive value of those roots is determinable by weighing them in water. Their absolute weight thus weighed, and in which their value consists, is thus reduced to within the limits of 12 to 20 per cent. Thus a potato, or a beet, weighing in the atmosphere 100, is worth only one-half of another weighing 140. Now, by planting for seeds those of the greatest specific gravity, roots of increased value are the produce.

By these means the French have increased the sugar productiveness of their beets some 30 or 40 per cent.

A CANADIAN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE DISCOUNT ON SILVER.—A gentleman of high standing in London, C. W., and one of a firm that does as large a business as any in their line in Canada, tendered at one of the stations on the line two American quarter-dollars for a ticket, the price of which was fifty cents. The ticket agent refused the quarters, demanding an additional amount, as the silver was stated to be at a discount. The gentleman then tendered in payment two British shillings and two cents, also British. This was also refused, the discount being still demanded. The party wishing to purchase the ticket refused the additional amount demanded, calling, at the same time, a gentleman to witness his legal tender of fifty cents. The would-be ticket-purchaser then entered the cars, and after traveling two or three miles, was removed by the conductor for not having a ticket and still refusing to pay the discount. The gentleman had, of course, to return to the station on foot. On reaching home he was about to commence an action for damages, when the Railway Company compromised the matter by paying him $250.—*London (C. W.) Daily News.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR SHIPYARDS.

Steamers Building or Recently Completed for the Merchant Service.

We present to our readers, this morning, a statement of a portion of the work recently completed in the various shipyards of New-York and vicinity. We also give the prominent dimensions of a magnificent iron steamship just finished in Wilmington, Del. The dimensions of the several vessels herewith annexed are correct in every particular:

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CONVOY.

Hull built by Mr. THOS. STACK; machinery constructed by Fulton Iron Works; owners, Messrs. ARTHUR, LEARY & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 2 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 350 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and securely fastened; floors—molded, 12 inches—sided, 6 inches—apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 40 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet.

Boilers—One, tubular; located in hold.

Water-Wheels—Diameter over boards, 25 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Hull built by Mr. C. H. MALLORY; machinery constructed by Mr. H. C. DELAMATER; owners, Adams' Express Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 171 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; depth to spar deck, 17 feet; draft of water at load line, 12 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 850 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square-fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 13 inches—sided, 7 inches—apart at centres, 20 inches.

Engines—Horizontal; two cylinders, each 40 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—One, tubular; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 12 feet; pitch, 17 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER FAN-KEE.

Hull built by Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS; machinery constructed by Messrs. PERRY, JONES & Co.; owners, Messrs. WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 14 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 746 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 9 inches—sided, 9 inches—apart at centres, 20 inches. These floors are filled in solid under engine, and around the frames iron straps diagonally and double laid—3½ by ⅜ inches—are placed.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 40 inches in diameter; length of stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular—located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet 6 inches; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER MARY SANFORD.

Hull built by Mr. C. H. MALLORY; machinery constructed by Mr. JOSEPH COTTRELL; owners, Adams' Express Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 163 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 3 inches; do. to spar deck, 16 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 767 tons. Frame of white oak and chestnut, and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors, molded, 13 inches, sided, 8 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches. These floors are filled in solid for whole length.

Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 28 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches.

Propeller—Diameter, 8 feet 6 inches; pitch, 16 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER ANNA J. LYMAN.

Hull built by Mr. S. C. TRUBY; machinery constructed by Messrs. CURRIE & SCHAFFER; owners, Messrs. E. CURTIS & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 250 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and securely fastened, in the most approved manner; floors moulded 14 inches, sided 8 inches, apart at centres, 27 inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 34 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 7 feet.

Boilers—One, flue, located in hold, and made of the best material.

Water-Wheels—Diameter, 20 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER PROMETHEUS.

Hull built by Mr. ALEX. PROCTOR; machinery constructed by Mr. T. T. WHITEMORE; owners, Messrs. J. M. [illegible] & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 664 tons. Frame of white oak, and fastened in the usual manner; floors molded 12 inches, sided 6 inches, apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct, one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, flue, located in hold, and has one blower.

Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet 4 inches; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER GEORGE CROMWELL.

Hull built by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co.; machinery constructed by Messrs. PERRY, JONES & Co.; owners, Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar-deck, 18 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 15 feet; tonnage, 1,055 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square, fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 12 inches; sided, 7 inches; apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 45 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 4 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold, and does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 13 feet 6 inches; material, cast iron.

THE IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CRESCENT.

Hull built by Messrs. HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH & Co., Wilmington, Del.; machinery constructed by same parties; owner, Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, New-York.

Hull—Length on deck, 218 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; do. to spar deck, 17 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 1,216 tons. Frame of wrought-iron plates, ⅜ to 7/16 of an inch in thickness, and fastened with rivets ⅞ inch in diameter, every 3½ inches. There are twelve cross floors, 18 inches deep, ⅜ inch in thickness—all capped with angle iron and running up to clamp at spar deck; also ten fore-and-aft keelsons, 18 inches deep, all capped with angle iron. The frames are 18 and 16 inches apart at their centres.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, flue, below, and two above, 8½ inches in diameter; located in hold, and have not use blowers to furnace.

Water-Wheels—Diameter over boards, 28 feet; material, [illegible]

bers of blades, [illegible]; width, [illegible] feet 6 inches by [illegible] inches; dip of wheel at load draft, 7 feet; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER JOHN TAYLOR.

Hull built by Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible]; machinery constructed by Mr. JOHN McGINNESS; owners, New-York and Albany Propeller Line.

Hull—Length on deck, 203 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 600 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails and galvanized iron, in the best possible manner; floors—molded, 15 inches—sided, 7 inches—apart at centres, 26 inches.

Engines—Vertical geared; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—Two, flue, located in hold, and made of excellent material.

Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER JAMES S. GREEN.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS SINNIX; machinery constructed by Pusey Works; owner, Mr. THOS. CLYDE.

Hull—Length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 375 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and very securely fastened; floors—molded, 12 inches—sided, 8 inches—apart at centres, 23 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 18 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located on deck, and does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 8 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER HUDSON.

Hull built by Mr. JACOB FOX; machinery constructed by Mr. JOHN DIALSH; owners, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 140 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 400 tons. Frame of white oak, and square fastened with iron and treenails; floors, molded, 11 inches; sided, 12 inches; apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 30 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold, and does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet; pitch, 14 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FOH-KEIN.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STEERS; machinery by Morgan Iron Works; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; depth to spar deck, 20 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 2,094 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 17 inches; sided, 12 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches; frames are filled in solid under engine, and under them run diagonal and double laid iron straps, 4 by ¾ inches, together with a head strap of wrought iron, 6 by ¾ inches, around head of frame.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 61 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two; tubular; located in hold, and do not use blowers.

Water-Wheels—Diameter, over boards, 31 feet; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER TILLIE.

Hull built by Mr. C. S. BUSHNELL; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER; owners, N. L. GRISWOLD & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; depth to spar deck, 16 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load-line, 10 feet; tonnage, 470 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; iron straps diagonal and double laid, 3½ by ⅜ inches, extend around the frames; floors molded, 11 inches; sided, 7 inches; apart at centres, 24 inches; they are filled in solid under engine.

Engines—Horizontal direct; two cylinders, each 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 17 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 8 feet; pitch, 12 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER CONTINENTAL.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN W. LYNN; machinery constructed by Messrs. MERRICK & SONS; owners, Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 226 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 6 inches; depth to spar deck, 26 feet; draft of water at load-line, 12 feet; tonnage, 1,250 tons. Frame of white oak and hackmatac, and square fastened with copper and treenails; around this extend iron straps, diagonal and single laid, 4 by ¾ inches; floors—molded, 16 inches; sided, 10 and 12 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches, and they are filled in solid for whole length; rig, brigantine; bulkheads, two; bunkers, wood and iron.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 9 inches.

Boilers—Two, tubular—located in hold, and do not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 12 feet 5 inches; pitch, 25 feet; material, cast iron.

PROPELLER CITY OF BATH.

Hull by Mr. EDWARD M. MOSES; machinery constructed by Atlantic Works; owners, Messrs. JOSIAH SNOW & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 160 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet 4 inches; *depth of hold*, 12 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 19 feet; draft of water, 16 feet; tonnage, 850 tons. Frame of hackmatac, and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 16 inches; sided, 12 inches; apart at centres, 22 inches—they are not filled in solid.

Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold, and uses a blower.

Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet; pitch, 17 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KEE-CHONG.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS; machinery constructed by Messrs. [illegible] & Co.; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,100 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails, and it has iron straps, diagonal and double laid, 4 by ¾ inches, extending around it; floors molded, 12 inches, sided 8 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, located in hold, and does not use blowers.

Water-Wheels—Diameter overboard, 28 inches; material, wrought iron.

We also present, as annexed, a partial list of vessels now on the stocks, and those undergoing process of completion:

Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK has just launched the *Thomas Cornell*, a fine river steamboat. Her dimensions are: Length, 300 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 10 feet. Her engines are being constructed by the Morgan Iron Works; they are to be 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. Mr. WHITLOCK will commence at once to lay the keel of another fine river steamer.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. are building two side-wheel steamers, designed to run between this City, New-Orleans and Havana, to belong to RAYMOND's new line; length, 270 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 16 feet; tonnage, 1,800 tons. Also, a steamer for the *China trade*, owned by Messrs. A. A. LOW & Bros.; length, 230 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 10 feet; tonnage, 700 tons. Also, a bark building for Capt. JOHN HOUSE, *of this City; length, 135 feet; breadth, 29 feet*; depth, 13 feet; tonnage, 320 tons. This vessel is designed to run on the Mediterranean, plying the fruit trade.

Mr. HENRY STEERS is building a side-wheel steamer designed for the Central American Transit Company; she will be about 800 tons burden.

Mr. THOMAS COLLYER's successor is building a side-wheel steamer to run on Long Island Sound; length, 220 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth, 9 feet; tonnage, 850 tons. Also, a side-wheel steamer for the route between New-York and New-Brunswick, U. P.; length, 175 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 500 tons.

Messrs. VANDEUSEN Bros. are building five fine propellers for the Neptune Line—route, New-York to Boston. They are of the same dimensions—will cost each $100,000; and to be named the *Neptune, Proteus,* [illegible] *Gemsbok and Glaucus*. Their dimensions are: Length on deck, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 20 feet; tonnage, 1,161 tons. Messrs. HENRY ESSEX & Co., Brooklyn, are building the engines. Also, a steamer 250 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 16 feet deep; tonnage, 1,516 tons.

Mr. WM. H. WEBB has now on the stocks two large frigates for the Italian Government, which, when completed, will be as fine steamers as were ever set afloat from his yard. Their dimensions are: 285 feet length, 54 feet extreme breadth, and 21 feet depth; tonnage, 3,682 tons. They will be pierced for thirty-two guns each, and are to be thoroughly iron clad. Also, two enormous side-wheel steamers for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They are to be 345 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 31 deep, and 330 feet long, 44 feet 6 inches broad and 29 feet deep. *The tonnage of these are—first, 3,300 tons; second*, 2,544 tons. Their names are the *Sacramento* and *Golden City*. The Novelty Iron Works are constructing the engines for these vessels. *Mr. WEBB is also* building an immense iron-clad steam ram and battery *for the United States Government.*

Messrs. C. & R. POILLON are building a large steamship, destined for ocean service; tonnage about 1,200 tons.

Mr. F. L. TUCKER is building a gunboat of 1,100 tons burden for the United States Government. She will have a rudder at each end, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 280 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet. This vessel will be plated with iron ¾ to 5-16 inch thickness.

Messrs. J. A. WESTERVELT & Co. are building a rocket for E. E. MORGAN, Esq., of this City. She is constructed of the best materials, and of these dimensions: Length, 210 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 20 feet; tonnage, 1,700 tons.

Messrs. J. C. [illegible] & Co., are building three gunboats for the Chinese Government. They are constructed of great strength, strapped with iron, and have all the modern appliances of war-ships. The largest is 200 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 11 feet depth of hold; tonnage, 742 tons. Mr. DANIEL McLEOD, of Brooklyn is building their engines.

Mr. JOHN ENGLIS is building a side-wheel steamer of the following dimensions: Length, 230 feet; breadth, 34; depth, 12 feet; tonnage, 950 tons. Also, the new steamer *City of Worcester*: Length, 316 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 13 feet; tonnage, 900 tons. Also, an enormous steamer for the New-Jersey Transportation Company. Her dimensions are: Length, 400 feet; breadth of beam, (over all,) 84 feet; depth, 15 feet; tonnage, 2,500 tons.

Thus it will be seen by these particulars, that considerable activity is manifested by the shipbuilders of New-York and vicinity.

THE NEW SUB-TREASURY.

The Alterations of the Old Custom-House—The Change of Plan in the Building—The New Arrangements—How the Rooms have been Altered for the Sub-Treasurer's Use—The Progress of the Work—The Surveyor's Office.

The removal of the business of the Custom-house to the building now used, a month or two since, left the old Custom-house in proper condition for the workmen to take possession, in order to prepare it for the use to which it will in future be devoted.

Our readers are already aware that the purpose of the removal was to afford increased accommodations to the Customs Officers of the port, but more especially to provide more commodious apartments for the Sub-Treasurer of New-York. As the business of his office was confined to very limited quarters, the change was hurried, and every effort was made to effect the necessary alterations. Notwithstanding this, the building is still far from being ready for occupation, and much time must yet elapse before Mr. CISCO can take possession of his new quarters.

The first work done on the building was that of thoroughly cleansing the entire outside. For several weeks men were employed in scrubbing every portion of the marble, from roof to basement, thus taking off the accumulations of many years. The result has been to entirely alter the appearance of the edifice, the marble now being pure and white, instead of dirty and dingy, as before. Indeed, until the cleansing operation had been performed, it was difficult to discover whether the building was constructed of marble or granite. Considerable time and money were spent in accomplishing this work, which, to many, seemed uncalled for. The entrance on Wall-street has been altered by the removal of the outside doors and framework, and of the heavy iron railing which was placed near thereto at the head of the steps. The doors now open immediately into the rotunda.

This apartment, the largest and finest in the building, where the main business of the office is to be transacted, is still far from finished. The railing and desks which formerly ran through the centre of the room, within and at which the many clerks were employed, have been removed, and a heavy iron railing, somewhat similar in design to that placed in the rotunda of the new Custom House, erected in the place of that taken away. Even this portion of the work is not completed. The railings inclosing the outer portion of the room have also been removed, and nothing yet indicates whether others are to take their place or not. The Collector's private office, where in former days so many anxious applicants for office sought the presence of the chief, has also been thrown open and placed in a condition of disorder and dirt. So also has the opposite apartment, once occupied by the Collector's private Secretary. Nothing has yet been done to place in proper condition for occupation either of the four rooms opening directly into the rotunda.

The room used as the Naval Office before the removal of the Custom House, has been altered by the addition of a high iron railing, within which, it is to be supposed, receiving or disbursing agents are to be located. A door has been cut through the side of the room nearest the rotunda, so as to yield ready access to the clerks employed in both portions of the building. Nothing has been done to the room opposite, formerly used by the cashier, except to remove the desks, railing, &c., and to open a door into a passage-way constructed between the building of which we are speaking and that heretofore used by the Surveyor. This passageway is of recent construction and is roofed, and inclosed by sashes and glass, and leads, at present, nowhere, coming to an abrupt termination, after extending twenty or thirty feet.

In the story above, the Auditor's room has been subdivided into four small apartments by the erection of board partitions. An additional pair of doors has also been placed at the entrance from the hall. The old Naval Office Warehouse room has as yet undergone no changes of plan. The Naval Officer's private rooms, which were two in number—one used as his sanctum, and the other for those awaiting audience—have been thrown into one by the removal of the dividing partition. Two small rooms are now disclosed, (opening into the outer one of these offices,) of the existence of which we presume almost everybody was in ignorance. They appear as if they had been intended for the careful preservation of valuable papers or records, as safes seem to have been cut into the solid wall.

The hall of this floor has been changed in plan by the erection of a plaster partition on the west side, by which ingress to and egress from it, on that side, have been cut off. Formerly this floor was reached by two stairways, one on each side of the building. By the erection of this partition, the west stairway is made to lead directly to the top story, and to that only.

In the only remaining story of the building were formerly located the Record Office of the Naval Office and the Liquidating Department of the Collector's Department. Both rooms were dark and dismal, the windows being small and insufficient for the admission of the necessary light. We remedy this defect in the construction of the building, two skylights have been made in each room by cutting through the roof and walls, which is ten or twelve feet thick. The Liquidating Room has been divided into two apartments—the skylight being in each one.

Workmen are engaged in placing in the building furnaces and hot water apparatus for heating the building. Both the Custom-house and the Sub-Treasury are in future to be heated in this manner, instead of by hot air and stoves.

In the front of the building, above the entrance on Wall-street, a marble slab, bearing the following inscription:

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

has been placed.

The present condition of the building we have been describing is such that there is little promise of occupation by Mr. CISCO and his force of clerks, for some time to come. The growing wants of his department incident to the issue of the great additional quantity of paper money now in contemplation, make much more extended apartments necessary, so that all possible means will undoubtedly be used to hasten the work.

THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The Surveyor's department, the only one connected with the Custom-house which had not previously changed its quarters, was removed last week. The new rooms of the Surveyor and his clerks are on the first floor of the Custom-house, on the William-street side of the building. They were not prepared for occupation until after the other portions had been finished and occupied. At length the entire revenue business of the port is transacted in the same building, the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, having all taken possession of the quarters assigned to them in the new Custom-house.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBERY OF JEWELRY IN BLEECKER-STREET—A CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Two parties, named ELLEN FOX and WM. LAMBERT, were yesterday brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, upon the complaint of Mrs. CHARLOTTE GURE, of No. 321 Bleecker-street, who alleges that the prisoners stole from her private apartment, on the 5th inst., property consisting of a box of jewelry, a crape shawl, a gold watch and chain, and other valuables, amounting in all to $300. The testimony discloses the fact that ELLEN had recently been in the employ of Mrs. GURE, as a dressmaker, and while there she had an opportunity to learn the place where her employer kept her valuables. The evening previous to the theft ELLEN learned that the complainant would be out the next afternoon; she accordingly made her arrangements, entered Mrs. GURE's private apartment, and, there was no one in the house to interfere with her plans, took the property and departed. The shawl was subsequently recovered at a pawn shop, where it had been pledged by ELLEN. The remainder of the property has not been found. The other prisoner, LAMBERT, is known to have pawned some of the other articles at a pawn shop in Greene-street, but the pawnbroker refused to receive them in pledge on the ground that he suspected them to have been stolen. The latter prisoner has recently abandoned an intelligent and amiable wife and seven children, who reside in Forty-third-street, and has since been living with ELLEN FOX at the corner of Crosby and Spring streets, where both parties were arrested by Officer BOWEE, of the Second District Police Court. The Magistrate committed ELLEN for trial. The other party was discharged, the evidence upon this complaint being deemed insufficient.

PICKPOCKETS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday, as usual at the 10½ o'clock service on Sunday, there was a large crowd in attendance at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott-street. The eighteenth [illegible]

[illegible] ... who happened to be on hand ... [illegible] ... taking into custody two of the [illegible] ... act of relieving the pockets of the worshipers as they [illegible] ... [illegible] taken to Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as Ellen [illegible] and Mary [illegible]. Five pocketbooks were found upon them when searched by the officers, all of which contained money—in one instance [illegible], besides, relics, valuable only to the owners, were discovered. The prisoners were detained at Police Headquarters until this morning. All persons who have lost their purses at this Church are requested to call at the Central Office, in Broome-street.

An East River Pilot Accidentally Killed.—Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of Jas. Heansman, late a pilot on one of the Thirty-fourth-street ferry-boats, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 10th inst. His right leg was struck with such violence by a hawser as to sever it, best and all, from the body. Dr. [illegible], the Hospital House Surgeon, had Heansman under his care, but the patient, being a man of intemperate habits, could not [illegible]. He sank gradually, and died late Saturday night. Deceased was [illegible] ... [illegible] ... He was 55 years of age, and [illegible].

[illegible] ... Policeman.—On Saturday evening, Samuel Lisley, a native of England, fifty years of age, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull, and other injuries received in consequence of falling down a flight of stairs in Greenwich-st., near Morris. The patient sank rapidly, and died in a few hours after admission to the Hospital. Deceased is said to have been a London police officer, who recently arrived in this city for the transaction of some important criminal business. Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Burglary.—A dwelling-house in South Third-street, E. D., occupied by Capt. Thompson, was entered on Saturday night by a gang of young burglars, and thoroughly ransacked, but the loss is not yet known, as the family is absent. Two boys, named Hugh Gorman and Edward Anderson, implicated in the robbery, were taken into custody yesterday. Last evening Officer Murray found a quantity of female wearing apparel, supposed to have been stolen from the premises, at a junk shop, where they had been sold for paper rags.

Exhumed.—The progress of improvement in Atlantic-avenue rendered it necessary for the proprietor of a lot on the corner of Franklin-avenue to cut down a large tree on Saturday. In digging up the root the remains of a man were found beneath. The bones were gathered together and properly interred. The tree was very old, having withstood the storms of several generations.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 97, of which 41 were adults and 56 children. The principal causes were: Consumption, 11; convulsions, infantile, and diphtheria, 7 each; marasmus and inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; do. of the bowels, hydrocephalus, and congestion of the brain, 4 each, &c. Of the whole number, 75 were natives of the United States; 12 of Ireland; 4 of England; 3 of Germany, and 3 of other nations.

Fire.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the upper part of house No. 49 South Second-street, E. D., occupied by John W. Will. The Fire Department were soon on the ground and extinguished the flames before they had gained much headway. Damage about $100.

Car Accident.—Mr. Adam Newhart, while attempting to get on a Greenpoint car, at the corner of Classon and Flushing avenues, on Saturday, fell upon the pavement and sustained a fracture of one leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

A Crash.—A large gun about being elevated upon a vessel at the Navy-yard on Saturday, broke loose from its fastenings, and falling upon the dock, completely smashed it, and then slid into the river, where it still lies.

Foundling.—A female infant, about three days old, was found under the stoop of No. 72 Dean-street, on Sunday morning. It was given in charge of the Superintendents of the Poor.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken and Newark Railroad Accident.—The bodies of Patrick Gallagher and the unknown young man dressed in soldier's clothes, who were drowned at the Hackensack drawbridge, on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad, on Saturday, were recovered that afternoon. Gallagher's remains were conveyed to Newark, and the body of the unknown man was taken to Hudson City, where an investigation will be commenced, before Coroner Donnelly, to-day. The baggage-car has been got out of the river, and the obstructions removed from the track, so that the trains will run as usual, to-day. Workmen are engaged in endeavoring to raise the locomotive, which lies in about 30 feet of water.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205. Part II.—Adjourned for the term. Part III.—Nos. 1039, 439, 615, 629, 1167, 983, 667, 222, 129, 4167, 1235.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—No calendar.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 1063, 1261, 1275, 1251, 563, 1267, 1319, 775, 906. Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 131, 135, 15, 160, 153, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 102, 65, 66, 112.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 24, 1863.

[illegible — stock sales table]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible — stock sales table]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cert.	98¾	300 Reading R.	93
5,000 U. S. D. Nts.	145½	200 Mich. Cen. R.	96
20,000 do.	145½	450 M. S. & N. I. R.	64
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s	63½	200 do.	64½
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	67	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	90
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	73
10,000 do.	66¼	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	96
170,000 Amer. Gold	149½	400 Clev. & Toledo R.	98
20,000 do.	149½	200 do.	98¼
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	121	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	95¾
1000 Erie Railway	79	50 do.	96
200 do.	79½	200 do.	94½
50 Erie R. Pref.	106½	200 Nic. Transit Co.	5
200 Hudson R. R.	97	200 Canton Co.	29½
400 Harlem Railroad	36¼	200 City Gas Light Co.	101½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000 Amer. Gold	150¼	300 Hudson River R.	98½
10,000 do.	150½	100 do.	opg 98¼
10,000 do.	s30 149¼	200 do.	98
60,000 U. S. D. N.	146	900 M. S. & N. I. R.	64½
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	67	100 do.	b10 64½
100 Bruns. Land Co.	5	100 do.	64¼
750 Canton Company	30½	100 do.	64½
600 do.	30½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105½
50 Cumb. Coal	23	100 do.	105½
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	176½	100 do.	105½
250 N. Y. Central R.	121½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	opg 87
150 do.	121½	100 do.	86½
200 Erie Railway	79½	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	b10 72½
200 do.	79½	200 do.	72
250 do.	79½	500 do.	72½
250 Erie R. Pref.	106½	500 do.	71¾
200 do.	106½	150 Galena & Chi.	96
200 Mich. Cen. R.	96	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	94½
300 Harlem R.	39	400 Ch. & R. I. R.	94½
100 do.	36½	21 Mil. & P. DuC. R.	42

Monday, Jan. 26—A. M.

Since our last weekly review, the legislation in Congress on the Treasury Bill has made partial progress. The Bill, in its amended form, differing materially from the original draft of Mr. Spaulding and the amendment of Mr. Hooper, was taken out of the Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, and ordered printed for the action of the House, to-day, together with a new amendment, moved by Mr. Stevens, understood to be the plan of Mr. Jay Cooke, banker, of Philadelphia, which proposes to substitute United States Notes of legal tender bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and to confine the whole volume of ordinary legal tender, bearing no interest, (including all now issued or authorized,) to $300,000,000. Some of the dispatches received on Saturday express the belief that this substitute will be favorably considered by the House. It proposes to pay the interest on the 3.65 ℔ cent. Notes (which are made without date as to maturity) every six months, in coin, but no interest to be allowed between the half-yearly payments, when the Notes are offered to the Government, or in settlement of private debts, as a legal tender. The theory of the plan is that while the rate of interest is moderate for the Government, it will be sufficient to induce the withholding of the Notes from the ordinary employment of currency, and thus reduce—by prescribing at the same time the maximum of the United States Notes without interest—the volume and dangers of inflation, through the large disbursements of the Government for the next eighteen months. The novelty of the plan is the issue of legal-tender paper bearing interest.

An important error occurred in the Associated Press telegraphic copy of the Bill which passed through the Committee of the Whole on Friday night, by substituting the word on for before in the second section, as in the original. The $400,000,000 of three-year Notes, to bear 6 ℔ cent. interest (or less in the discretion of the Secretary,) are made convertible, with the accrued interest, *at any time, before or after they are due*, at the option of the holder. If so converted before they have run six months since their original date, or since the last payment of the half-yearly interest, the accumulation will be paid in currency. But if the Notes are paid into the Treasury in settlement of any long Loan made to or negotiated by the Government, then the accumulated interest is to be paid or accounted for as in Coin. This class of paper is thus placed in the form of a demand loan to the Government, on 6 ℔ cent. interest, payable in *Gold Coin*, if the loan should run for six months, or if for only six days or more nearly up to six months, in currency.

The other Sections of the Bill are the same as published on Saturday. The Ninth Section, (originally the Eighth,) modifies the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, so as to reintroduce the State Bank system of Government Deposits, where such Banks are of undoubted solvent credit—that is, with the ability to pay their obligations in lawful Money—and where they have agreed to loan Money to the Government to be drawn for in the ordinary course of Treasury disbursements; the security negotiated to remain with the Treasury until the Deposits are thus reduced or finally drawn out. It will probably strike the public that this Section would be far more useful to the Treasury by the omission of the clause in the previous Eighth Section, proposing to tax all Deposits in Banks of Circulation, as well as the Circulation (above a certain average to capital) itself. Nor will it be readily appreciated why Banks of Circulation only should be taxed on their Deposits, while such Banks as the Commerce and City, for example, would be suffered to enjoy not only their ordinary Deposits free of the tax, but the privilege under the subsequent Section of becoming Government Depositories, as both of them no doubt would, the Commerce being already a favorite with the Secretary, and the City is directed, in part, by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Cisco. No favoritism was probably designed in the wording of the Bill as it now stands, but if the entire Eighth Section be not stricken out in the House, to-day—which would, perhaps, be the wiser course, as in times like the present, when the good will of all Moneyed Corporations in the negotiations of the Government is more valuable than the tax to be raised in this way—it should be made as comprehensive as possible, by the Senate. The Section as originally drawn was confined practically to the Circulation of the Country Banks. Of course the friends of the Country interest in the House would not allow this without taxing the enormous Deposits in the City Banks, which are in most cases out of much greater proportion to Capital than the Country Circulation. The consequence is now seen in a compound provision in the Eighth Section, awkwardly worded, and difficult, we should think, of fair or equitable assessment. At the same time there is a strong disposition at Washington, and which extends in a partial degree to the Country, to make the whole Banking interest bear a larger burden of taxation than 3 ℔ cent. on its Dividends, toward the support of the Government.

The business of the past week was marked by unusual activity, and a violent spirit of speculation in nearly all departments, but especially so in Gold Coin, Customs Notes, Exchange and Stocks. A steady 6 ℔ cent. Money Market favors the movement, while the inconclusive action of Congress on the Treasury Bill affords scope for all sorts of opinions and predictions as to where the advance in Gold and Merchandise will end, and, of consequence, how far fancy Shares on the Stock Exchange may be forced up by speculation. The probable effect upon the Money Market of the final disposition of the Treasury Bill is not altogether lost sight of by some parties—few in number compared with the mass of operators—who deem the enormous daily transactions in Wall and William streets as near akin to a popular phrensy. Nor is it altogether forgotten that the tide of War in the Southwest and on the Southern Atlantic coast may quickly turn in favor of the National arms, or that Peace from this or some unlooked for cause may dawn upon us some bright morning, to dispel the lofty speculation in Gold, knock down the price of Cotton from 75@25 cents, and to tumble the high hopes of the *Bulls* in Old Harlem and New Westerns, that Green Backs are soon to be picked up in the Street, without any other consideration, paid or received, than the aforesaid fancies at the most fabulous valuation.

The following was the course of the Stock Exchange through the week. The upward movement received a temporary check on Friday, but as soon as a few of the weaker operators were relieved of their top-heavy loads, and a very few bold spirits attempted to *Bear* the market, the successful speculators for the rise took fresh hold, and by Friday night the turn was as strongly upward as ever, Government credits alone being neglected:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	145¾@150¼
U. S. Notes for Customs	[illegible]
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 1881	[illegible]
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ℔ cts	102@103
New-York Central	117¾@121½
New-York and Erie	74½@80@79½
Erie Preferred, Shares	104½@107@106½
Rock Island	90½@96¼
Michigan Guaranteed	98¼@105¼
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	94¼@97@98
Galena	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	180@185
Pacific Mail	158@176½
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessee	61¾@63½
Hudson River	90½@98 ex d.
Harlem Preferred	72½@80
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Harlem Common	34¾@40@36¼

The following bids were made on Saturday, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Shoe and Leather	99½
Manhattan	124	Corn Exchange	102
Merchants'	101	Continental	85
Phenix	94	Commonwealth	84
Metropolitan	105	Importers and Traders'	95½
Nassau	100	Park	103½

The Railway Mortgages quickly recovered from the depression of Friday, and sold at advancing prices, with one or two exceptions, at the close of the week:

[illegible — railway bonds table]

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,584,063, against $2,627,146 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,131,250, against $3,221,334 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $781,000, against $400,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862, being now complete, we return, as usual in January, to our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or Treasury year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of $677,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of January	11,213,846
Total to date	$100,037,846
Against same date 1862	57,019,921
Increased Import since July 1	$43,018,221

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were | $95,000,000
Add since 1st of January | 9,393,000

Total to date	$104,393,804
Against same date 1862	83,146,336
Increased Export since July 1	$21,247,468

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was

was	$31,482,000
Add since Jan. 1	2,942,000
Total to date	$34,424,000
Against same date 1862	3,908,000
Increased Specie Export	$30,516,000

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for December were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$20,523	$29,487
Freight, &c.	55,163	106,128
Total	$75,686	$135,615

The Terre Haute and Alton Company will pay the May Coupon on their Second Mortgages of both classes—Preferred and Income—at the Bank of North America, less interest, at the rate of 6 ℔ cent.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 ℔ share, payable Feb. 2.

British Grain Trade of 1862.

From the Mark-lane Express, Jan. 5.

The year 1862, with its great events, its deep anxieties, successes and failures, has now shrunk to the dimensions of an unit in the records of time. Our business with it is to follow its cereal phases, and note its most prominent facts as supplying the nation with the necessaries of life. As respects prices, the year opened with the general averages at 59s. 1d., and closed at 45s. 7d.; so that the extremes are found at the beginning and the end, the difference amounting to a decline of 14s. 6d. ℔ quarter. This is equal to twice the rent on heavy-land farms, and the full rental on the best soils. The Autumn of 1861 was fine and dry, and prices being favorable to the growth of Wheat, more than an average was put into the ground under favorable circumstances. The following Winter was mild, and those who, for want of sufficient rain or convenience, were in arrears as regarded sowing, were enabled to make good their position in the early Spring. France having previously drawn largely upon our produce, in consequence of a very deficient crop in that country, it was still doubtful whether more would not be required; and this notion kept up prices so completely through the Spring, that March finished with 59s. 5d. as the average price. The decline was then only 2s. 6d. per qu.; but with a very mild Winter, and an unusually early opening of the Baltic, prices received their first severe check, London going down about 5s. per qr. in a month. The supply to the metropolis during that period from Dantzig alone was 23,000 qrs., many of these shipments having been previously destined for France. But while Baltic imports were liberal in consequence of the mild weather in January and February, March was extremely unseasonable, showing extraordinary changes, from cutting winds to overwhelming rains; and to this untoward month we trace the beginning of a deficient harvest. The first half of April being wet, the land became in a sodden state, the wheat began to look yellow on the clays, and the wire-worm had been busy on the light soils; while the sowing of Lent corn was seriously hindered. Still Wheat only gradually declined from 56s. 1d. to 57s. 4d. May, though below its average repute, did something to repair the backwardness of vegetation, and at the end of the month some Talavera was in bloom; but London rates kept seriously declining, and this was followed throughout the country in June, when the average was 53s. 9d. More than half the total decline was, therefore, reached in the first half year. Some had, indeed, been doubtful whether, after the shipment of 1,000,000 quarters for France, our foreign imports would be equal to our necessities. But these proved groundless fears; for, as the season advanced, the American supplies came on at an unprecedented rate. Although June for three weeks was ungenial, the bulk was then in bloom, with some frosty nights occurring. In this month, therefore, the prospect of a paying crop was hopeless. July was unkindly, with bad reports generally of the appearance of the white Wheat, that eventually turned out true both as to quality and quantity. The red, being later, was less affected by the ungenial weather. August, though opening fine, became rainy, rough and cold, considerably delaying harvest-work. September in the main was fine, and favorable to field operations, though much was left to be done in October in the North of England, Scotland and Ireland, while that month proved very rough and rainy. Since then, with a sharp frost for a few days in the second week of November, it has proved unusually mild, allowing those who were late with fieldwork to make up for lost time. The roughness of the harvest months, and doubts about the crops, brought our averages up from 53s. 9d. in June to 58s. 4d. in September, but with enormous foreign supplies, and continuous damp weather affecting the condition of English samples, prices since then have almost uninterruptedly been declining, till the low average of 46s. 7d. has been reached. With our chief sources of supply, however, now closed by frost, a considerable falling-off in foreign arrivals, an undoubtedly short Wheat harvest over the whole Kingdom, and grave apprehensions for the future as to America, we think the lowest point is past, and that a more cheerful state of things may be anticipated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. Ashes, 3,365 bbls. Flour, 145 bbls. and 1,092 bags Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,426 bushels Rye, 3,063 bushels Barley, 18,000 bushels Oats, 270 bushels Malt, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 300 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 586 bbls., including 372 bbls. Pots, and 215 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 170 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $34 50 ℔ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair business has been transacted in the principal kinds, though checked by the increasing firmness of holders. Prices are steadily rising. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "There has been considerable movement during the past week; Western dealers are in the market, anxious to secure every lot of seasonable goods offering, and readily submit to a slight advance on former prices. Operations are only limited by the amount of stocks, of which there is no accumulation. Manufacturers are steadily increasing their production, and sell promptly for cash as soon as their work is turned out. No contracts for future delivery are taken, as the uncertainty as to the cost of material renders the utmost caution necessary, and makes it impossible to estimate the cost of work."

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,250 bales, including Middling at 70c.@70½c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been scarce and quiet. A fair inquiry prevails for Mackerel and Herring at steady prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in lively demand to-day, at an advance of 10c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 23,560 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 45@$6 75; poor to choice extra State at $6 95@$7 20, chiefly at $6 95@$6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 45	@$6 75
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 30	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice State Mixed	7 20	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is improving; sales 3,100 bbls., at $7 30@$7 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 80@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is brisker and dearer; sales 1,650 bbls. Extra, at $7 05@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less actively inquired for, to-day, at decidedly advanced prices. Sales, since our last, of 181,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 73@$1 90, the latter rate for very choice Amber Western at $1 68@$1 65; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 60@$1 63½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 50@$1 55; Milwaukee Club, at $1 48@$1 55; Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 49 ℔ bushel. Corn continues active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 211,000 bushels, at 87c.@88c. for shipping Mixed Western; 84c.@87c. for Eastern do.; 74c.@88c. for unsound; 90c. for yellow and 90c.@93c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1@$1 10c. according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 68c.@69c.; Western, at 68c.@70c.; State, at 70c.@71c., and Jersey, at 64c.@67c., ℔ bushel. Barley continues in good request, at $1 47½@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Sales 7,500 bushels. Small lots of Malt were sold at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at steady prices, including new at 18c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in lively request at buoyant prices, including prime Buenos Ayres at 30c. and Rio Grande at 28c. ℔ lb. Stock, 130,000 of all kinds, against 100,000 same time last year.

IRON—Is in fair demand at full and buoyant prices. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "The market is firm and on the advance, with a good demand for Pig metal at fully former rates. The makers, however, are not willing to contract, and the sales are mostly to go West, including 2,000 tons No. 3 at equal to $30, delivered here; 1,000 tons Glendon white Iron at $33, 4 months, and 2,000 tons No. 1, in lots, at $32@$33, cash and 4 months. Scotch Pig is held at $33@$34, cash and time. Of Manufactured Iron prices are fully sustained, and the demand good."

LEATHER—Sole is in pretty active request at full rates.

MOLASSES—Sales 730 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c.@40c. for old, and 46c.@54c. for new crop, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 4,700 bbls., at $16 75 for Old Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $16@$16 25 for New Mess, and $11 25@$13 20 for Old and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in brisk request, at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales 2,850 boxes. Lard has not varied; sales 1,140 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is more demand; sales since our last, 1,350 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $26@$28 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@28c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 10c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 1,250 bags East India, part at $7 50, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 650 bags, at 15½c.@15¾c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, here, 400 bags Clover, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., and, in Philadelphia, during the week, 6,000 bushels do. do., at $6@$7 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices.

SUGARS—Sales, 730 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¼c.@11¼c., and Cuba, at 10¼c.@10¾c., and 310 boxes Havana, at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 48½c.@50c., closing at 48½c.@49c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been quite active throughout the week, and prices have favored sellers decidedly. The reported sales comprise 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at from 60c.@73c.; 2,250 bales foreign, including Donskoi at 30c.@42½c.; Cape at 33c.@35½c., and Mestiza at 28c.@34c. ℔ lb.; also, by auction on Friday, 164 bales California, various grades, 21c.@29½c.; 5,000 lbs. California, various grades, 19c.@27c.; 687 bales California, various grades, 20c.@40½c.; 20,000 lbs. California, various grades, 20c.@49½c.; 36,000 lbs. California, light, 45½c.@50c.; 10 bales California, pulled, 41½c.; 5 bales California, pulled, washed, 65c.; 1 bale California, locks, 8c.; 10 bales California, washed gray, 20c.; 4 bales California, washed, black, 36c.; 6,300 lbs. California, black, 31c.@33c.; 10,000 California, Burry, 28c.@35c.; 12,000 lbs. California, fleece, 62c.@70c.; 153 bales Mexican, 23c.@26½c.; 60 bales Adelaide, 34½c.; 108 bales Smyrna washed white, 37c.; 33 bales Georgian washed white, 28½c.@30c.; 70 half-bales Georgian washed white, 29½c.; 14 bales Georgian washed black, 24c.; 17 bales Georgian lined white, 44c.; 25 bales Georgian lined black, 25c.; a lot English pulled, 30c.; 14 bales Mogadore, damaged, 25½c. ℔ lb. In Boston, during the week, sales have been made of 400,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at from 65c.@75c., ℔ lb, as to quality; about 100,000 lbs. California, part at 45c. ℔ lb., and 1,732 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape at full prices, as to quality. In Philadelphia, according to the *Price Current*, of that city, heavy sales have been made at an advance of 2c.@5c. ℔ lb. Included in the sales were 150,000 lbs. low medium and fine domestic fleece, at 68c.@71c., cash; 200,000 lbs. common and fine, 70c., cash; 150,000 lbs. fine, 67c.@75c., cash; 20,000 lbs. medium, 70c., cash; 40,000 lbs. tub, 72c.@75c., cash; 15,000 lbs. common, 66c., cash; 30,000 lbs. Wisconsin, 62c., cash; 2,000 lbs. low Kersey, 71c., cash; 2,000 lbs. Canada, 64c., cash; 35,000 lbs. fine on private terms, ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,200 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, at 8¼d.@7d. ℔ bushel; 2,300 pkgs. Provisions, at 27s. 6d.@30s. by sailing vessel, and 60s. by steamer; 50 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 20s. ℔ ton, and 100 bbls. Apples, by steamer, 6s. ℔ bbl. For other ports, light shipments were reported. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, were: A British bark to Belfast, Flour 3s., Provisions 32s. 6d.; one, 480 tons, to Cadiz, extra Heavy Pipe Staves $60, and Light Hhd. do. $30; a bark, 300 tons, to Lisbon, 130 bbls. Alcohol, 5s., Heavy Pipe Staves $52; a tern. schooner, 453 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, 3,500 Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; a schooner, 201 tons, hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $17; a ship, 999 tons, to Buenos Ayres, about $10; a brig, 298 tons, from Minatitlan to Great Britain, Mahogany, £3; a schooner, 209 tons, to Minatitlan and back, $2,800; a British brig, 118 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,550; one, 178 tons, to Matamoras and back, $1,000 ℔ month; one, 100 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,500; a British schooner, 95 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; a ship, 554 tons, to Havre; a bark, 370 tons, to Gibraltar, Naples and back; one, 540 tons, to Marseilles; bark *Finland*, to Melbourne; two ships, 688 and 733 tons, from Boston to Calcutta; one, 701 tons, from Boston to Cape Town, C. G. H.; ship *Crown Point*, 1,098 tons, in Coleman's line to San Francisco; a schooner, 180 tons, to Aspinwall; and a British schooner, to Rio Janeiro, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans. Steamer Bio Bio .... Jan. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... at 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—GEORGE BRAID, IRON FOUNDER, a native of Scotland, 65 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and stoutly built, black hair and whiskers mixed with gray; had on a silk hat, black overcoat, heavy mixed undercoat, black pants, boots and black silk neck handkerchief; wore a heavy hunting-case gold watch and chain. Left his place of business Wednesday last, at 5½ P. M., since which time he has not been seen. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sons at the Foundry, 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts., or to WM. BRAID, No. 549 2d-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.—THE members of this Association are requested to meet at the office of JAS. L. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 230 Broome-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take suitable action relative to the death of their late associate, Alfred G. Peckham.
HENRY C. MILES, President.
A. DeWitt Baldwin, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.—EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Citizens and property owners desiring the speedy running of cars to Harlem, will please attend at Speyer's Brewery, 116th-st., TUESDAY, Jan. 27, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order.
THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.
D. B. Knapp, Secretary.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

GRAPEVINE PRUNING, AND ALL KINDS of gardening work done, by an experienced gardener, who has practiced over 20 years, in Germany and here; promises to give full satisfaction. Apply to F. E. GUYSE, No. 311 40th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.
ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
6,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 2s., worth 3s.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 9c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

AT NO. 753 BROADWAY.
Still further reduction in prices, to effect the entire clearance of the remaining stock of
MOURNING DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
AND SHAWLS.
Beaver Cloth Cloaks, at half the former prices. The whole must be cleared out by the 14th of February.
CHAS. [illegible]

AT KINZEY'S
CLEARING SALE.
$35,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS.
ATTENTION.
THE GREAT ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE IS ADVANCING THE PRICES OF GOODS, AND IN THE SPRING GOODS WILL BE NEARLY DOUBLE THE PRICES NOW ASKED FOR THEM. GOODS AT THE EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE AT THE OLD PRICES.
$3,000 yards Silk Illusion, all colors, 3c., 5c.
[illegible]
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
5,000 Lace and Muslin Collars, 12 cents to $1 50.
1,000 Fine Needle-work Sets, 75 cents, $1.
2,000 Gents' fine Shirt Bosoms, 12c. to 50c.
FELT BLOOMERS AND BONNETS,
VELVETS AND SILKS.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 7c., 8c., 9c.
7,500 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c., 11c., 12c.
2,000 Ladies' fine French Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12½c.
1,200 Ladies' rich lace Handkerchiefs, 25c., 37c.
2,000 Ladies' extra grass linen, 18c.
3,000 Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 Gents' very fine, all linen, 22c., 25c., 31c.
1,500 Gents' all linen, Hemmed, 20c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 Gents' Imitation Silk, 18c., 25c.
AT KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE,
1,000 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS, 3 for 1c.
1,500 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS, 1c. spool.
2,000 DOZENS WHITE, BLACK AND COLORS, 3c.
1,500 DOZENS EXCELLENT, 200 yards, 5c.
700 DOZENS BEST CROCHET COTTON, 4c. spool.
750 DOZENS BEST LINEN FLOSS, 3c.
[illegible]
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BRACELETS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., &c.
BARGAINS AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 Paris Ladies' Best Kids, Spotted, 25c.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, of every kind.
Woolen Hoods, 25c., 38c., 50c., 62c.
Zephyr Wool Leggings, 12c., 18c.
Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 12c., 18c.
Lot of Men's Half Hose, 6c.
WITH 250 LOTS OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAP.
STORE CLOSES AT 7 P. M.
WANTED, FIVE GOOD SALESWOMEN.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
A FULL STOCK OF
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
OF ALL THE BEST BRANDS MADE,
AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Having made our purchases previous to the RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN PRICES. Now is the time to buy for the Spring, as prices are expected to be [illegible] per cent. higher than present rates.
Also, a large stock of
Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linens, &c., &c.
ALSO
BALMORAL SKIRTS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50.
ALSO
WINTER DRESS GOODS, CHEAPER than Prints.
ALSO
EVENING DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are now offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS
in our
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
LADIES WILL FIND
THE PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURED GARMENTS less than the value of the CLOTHS.
ALSO,
the BALANCE of our STOCK OF SHAWLS
Closing out
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 276 Bowery.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their Spring importation of the above goods, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at retail.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at Retail, a large and well selected stock of Housekeeping and Family Dry Goods, at the lowest market prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN SHEETINGS.
Two hundred pieces of superior Barnsley Linen Sheetings at prices considerably below their present value.
ALSO,
200 superior superfine double Damask Table Cloths.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
The great auction sale of Dry Goods still continues at No. 42 Catharine-st. The entire stock of Silks (extensively) will be offered on Monday and Tuesday, 26 & 27 o'clock. This is a rare chance, and ladies should not fail to embrace this opportunity, as the entire stock must be sold in three days.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 50 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 589 and 591 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 38 New Bowery, corner of New Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 23d Canal, and No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 180 Pearl-st.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices.
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 220 Bowery and No. 19 Division-st.

TO CONFECTIONERS, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.—COX'S GELATINE, for Charlotte de Russe, Jellies, &c., in two-pound bags, same quality and much cheaper than the usual 1½ ounce package. For sale by MARTIN H. ROBERTS, No. 180 Pearl-st., near Hanover-square.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. H. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 18 Nassau-st. Office No. 5.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHERRY CURRER—HARLEQUINADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FIX OF THE PETTICOAT.

WALLACK'S—LOVE OF LIFE.

BUTLER'S GARDEN—LEGAL THE FORBIDDEN.

BARNUM'S HIPPOTHEON—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Cos. Nutt, &c., still holds—CHANGES FOR THOUSANDS, afternoon and evening.

TAYLOR'S GARDEN—CONCERTS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SAINT LUKE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—CONTINUE SCENES OF NATURAL HISTORY.

MERCHANTS' INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BOOKER'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—GRAND OMNIBUSIOUS ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at THIS Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning, from the pen of our special correspondent, an interesting and graphic account of the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac preparatory to the second crossing of the Rappahannock—a consummation which was prevented by the terrible storm which raged during three days of last week, and which put the roads in the vicinity of the river in such a condition that the movement of the pontoons and artillery was found to be impossible. Our correspondent thinks the campaign is now at an end for the Winter. Gen. BURNSIDE was again in Washington, on Saturday, and had interviews with the President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK. A telegram from the Army of the Potomac says there is nothing of interest to communicate. No movement of importance has been observed among the rebels.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Government is confident of soon hearing good news from Vicksburgh. The nature of this news it is not difficult to conjecture. A letter from an officer in Gen. MCCLERNAND's army, dated Napoleon, Ark., Jan. 17, states that the troops had come down the Arkansas River in boats, after the capture of Arkansas Post, and were going down the Mississippi, the destination being Vicksburgh, which is again to be assaulted, but with an army and other essentials sufficiently formidable to make the capture of that stronghold a certainty this time. GRANT's and MCCLERNAND's armies and PORTER's gunboat and mortar fleet are to move against the place together. The entire expedition has probably ere this gone forward from Memphis and Napoleon, and we may in a few days expect to hear the good news which the Government expects.

In regard to Gen. GRANT's army and its movements, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Memphis, says: "Col. MUNFRY surrendered Holly Springs, that caused Gen. GRANT's army to fall back to Holly Springs. Gen. SHERMAN attacked, prematurely, at Vicksburgh, and was beaten; that caused the army to continue its retrograde movement, and necessitated that the plan of attack upon Vicksburgh should be changed, and Gen. GRANT will go in person to Vicksburgh, taking with him the whole of his army, except a sufficient force which will be left to guard the railroad from here to Corinth, [illegible] the Eighth, Gen. ROSE's, which has gone to [illegible]

That portion of Admiral FOOTE's fleet which proceeded up the White River, in Arkansas, after the repulse at Vicksburgh, has given a good account of itself. The Navy Department has been notified of the capture of St. Charles, a post village in Arkansas County, Duval's Bluff, in Prairie County, and Des Arc, also in Prairie County, [illegible] miles northwest of [illegible] captured two rebel mail boats, with [illegible] guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c., two hundred bale cotton, and three steamboats—one of Des Arc thirty-nine prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Our gunboats, at last accounts, had proceeded over three hundred miles above the mouth of the river.

Our Nashville letter, dated the 17th inst., gives some important items of information. Gen. ROSECRANS is by no means allowing affairs to stagnate in his Department. Several divisions of his army left at that time advanced some distance beyond Murfreesboro. The rebel army was at Tullahoma and Shelbyville, and that it had been reinforced by a portion of the Virginia army under LONGSTREET, who superseded BRAGG, was regarded as a well authenticated fact. The rebels were reported to be in a pitiable condition, owing to the desertion of many of the mercenaries of soldiers. Their wounded, many of whom they succeeded in removing from the vicinity of Murfreesboro, were falling by scores because deprived of medicines and proper food. The conscripts, particularly those from Tennessee, were much dissatisfied, and were daily deserting. The whole army, it was believed to be destitute of tents, shoes and comfortable clothing. Our correspondent gives some interesting details of the operations of the rebel cavalry along the line of the Cumberland River.

The rebel Secretary of State, Mr. BENJAMIN, speaks in his letter to SLIDELL (found with the captured correspondence) of the terrible slaughter of the Federal forces at Shepherdstown since [illegible] of the Potomac, after the battle of Fredericksburgh, and of whole brigades having been annihilated. The Federal official report of this affair shows that only ninety-two were killed and one hundred and thirty-one wounded in the engagement, with one hundred and three taken prisoners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a memorial from Dr. W. S. G. MORGAN was presented, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the Army and Navy. A bill relating to jurors in the Courts of the United States was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on District Affairs. The resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to Leagus Island until Congress so directs, was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received from the Commissioners appointed for the District of South Carolina, under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States. The bill providing for increased clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office was passed, after some amendment. A bill to establish the gauge on the Pacific Railroad and its branches was referred to the Select Committee. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The House was not in session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly Chamber was again disgraced on Saturday by unparliamentary and revolutionary proceedings on the part of the Democrats, led by Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, and others prominent in the party, and assisted by their coadjutors in the lobby and in the galleries. The proceedings opened with a personal explanation from Mr. FIELDS, in answer to some just strictures in a New-York paper. The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, in which Mr. THIRKER had 60 votes, Mr. CALLICOTT 60, and Mr. DEWEY 1—one member being absent. When the ninety-second ballot was commenced, the member before absent had returned, and cast his vote for Mr. CALLICOTT, thus insuring that gentleman's election should the ballot be consummated. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued, and the old game of filibustering to prevent any further proceedings, was immediately commenced. At one point in the proceedings, the Clerk having left his position for a few minutes, the Democrats attempted to usurp the Speaker's chair for one of their number, but this was carrying the matter too far for the patience of the Republican and Union members, and their opposition came near leading to bloodshed. Finally the Clerk reappeared, and took his place, when the excitement gradually subsided, but not, it appears, before it was understood that an adequate police force had been called, and were at hand to enforce order. It was finally agreed to adjourn until to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the vote is to be proceeded with without further opposition. There appears to be little doubt now, that Mr. CALLICOTT will be elected.

The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive, by way of Havana, important news from Mexico, though nothing later from the Capital—our former advices reaching to the 20th ult. Advices from Vera Cruz and other points are to the 1st inst. The French were said to be awaiting reinforcements before advancing upon Puebla, toward which place they had progressed no further than Palmar. The expected reinforcements were to consist of two divisions of the *Imperial Guard, making the entire effective force* for attacking Puebla only about 15,000 men. On the Mexican side the disposable force was much larger—25,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers being in Puebla alone, while at other points were supposed to be in the neighborhood of 30,000 men. At Puebla ten forts had been constructed, mounting nearly 200 cannon, and the fortifications of the capital were on an equally extensive scale. A rumor prevailed in *Havana of the date of our latest advices*, that the French had advanced against Puebla, and had suffered another repulse. There is a possibility that the rumor is true. Indeed, we receive from another correspondent in Havana news of a more explicit character, which leads us to place considerable reliance in it. The communications between Vera Cruz and Orizaba are *said to be* entirely cut off, and can only be restored by posting strong guards all along the road. The guerrillas are in strong force, and worry the French unceasingly. The report of the repulse at Puebla is reiterated, with the addition that the French vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand of them killed and wounded. Several French officers had been captured by the lasso and dragged off, and every straggling soldier is served in the same manner.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She was convoyed by the gunboat *Connecticut*, and brings $[illegible] in specie. The intelligence from the United States of Colombia by this arrival is of much importance. The civil war, which has lasted three years, is at last ended—Gen. MOSQUERA, the Provisional President, having reduced the last of the nine States to subjection. In this State—Cauca, bordering on Panama—was a force of about 2,000 men, led by ARBOLEDA, the most successful of the Reactionists. That leader, however, having been assassinated, CAYAL, who claimed the Presidency, succeeded to the command, but on finding himself face to face with one of MOSQUERA's [illegible] and being without means to prolong the war, he capitulated on the 20th ult., and a treaty of peace was signed thereupon, a translation of which we give elsewhere. The State of Panama was still [illegible]. A report had reached the Isthmus that the French fleet was preparing to bombard the forts at Acapulco.

On Saturday morning, the train on the Newark and Hoboken Railroad, which leaves Newark at 9 o'clock, was precipitated into the Hackensack River, at the draw in the bridge, which had been left open. The train was composed of the engine and two cars. The train was coming at a fast rate and the engineer, not knowing that the bridge was open, was running that train over the edge of the draw. There were four persons on the engine, viz.: JACOB WOODRUFF, engineer; MANNING GALLAHER, fireman; R. BIGGINS, do., and a Mr. SAMUEL HARRIS—the two former were drowned, and the others escaped by springing from the engine into the water. They were severely bruised. In the smoking-car were Mr. HAYNES, the conductor, a young man named VINCENT, and another person whose name we could not learn. This car sunk partially, and floated first down the river to the turnpike bridge, and then back to the other bridge, where it was made fast. The conductor contrived to escape to the roof, whence he was rescued by a boat. The other persons in the car are supposed to be drowned. But nine passengers in all were on the train. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the failure of the engineer to see the signal of "draw open" in time, owing to the fog, and darkness of the early morning.

Two million one hundred and forty-one thousand bushels of coal left Pittsburgh during the past week. The amount for Cincinnati was six hundred and ninety-one thousand bushels. The rest—one million four hundred and fifty thousand bushels—was destined for Cairo and Louisville.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* was launched on Saturday from the ship-yard of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, foot of Twelfth-street, East River. Immediately after the launch the vessel was moved to the Novelty Iron Works in order to have her engines put in.

The Stock and Gold dealings on Saturday resumed much buoyancy after the temporary check on Friday, the market closing firm. Exchange, 164@165 ⅞ cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active, at advanced prices, on Saturday. Cotton was in more demand, as were also the principal kinds of Provisions. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Wool was more active and dearer. Linseed Oil was selling freely. Freights were quiet, with 557 vessels of all classes in port.

The Outrages in the State Assembly.

The scenes on Saturday in the Assembly were more turbulent and disgraceful than ever. While the ruffians in the galleries and lobbies continued still in full blast, the ill-disposed Democrats on the floor, led by a notorious minion of FERNANDO WOOD, cut loose from the little restraint that had before held them, and abandoned themselves to reckless fury and utter lawlessness. The man FIELDS brazenly defied the peaceable majority of the House, and proclaimed, without mincing, that he "did not care for calls to order or the rules," and that "you cannot put me down;" and the defiance was greeted with approbatory yells that Bloomingdale itself would have been ashamed of. Another worthy of similar kidney undertook to steal the legal authority of the clerk over the House by a trick, such as not ten men out of the seven hundred in Sing Sing would have stooped to commit. The mad party excitements of other times have left many a stain upon our legislative record; but there is not one of them which does not now blanch by contrast into whiteness itself.

We do not mean to charge this infamous behavior upon the entire Democratic portion of the Assembly. There were honorable Democrats, who openly protested against it; and we doubt not there were many others who looked upon it in silence, with indignation or disgust. But such men were in fault that they abstained from uniting with their political opponents in taking summary action against the offenders. No party considerations should have restrained them for an instant from helping to put these bravos down. In fact, regard for their own party should have prompted this. Every sensible man knows that the direct tendency of all this violence in our legislative halls is to bring on a popular reaction against the party which engages in it. The people of this State are too jealous of its high position before the country and the world, to put up quietly with any such outrageous scandals on the part of their representatives. Least of all will the thing be borne at a time so serious as this. Party interest, as well as public duty, required every respectable Democrat on the floor to join hand in hand with every respectable Republican, and make an end forthwith of the abominable carnival. With proper concert it might have been done, notwithstanding the natural difficulty of the assertion of high authority by a legislative body yet unorganized.

The Republican members did right in not yielding at all to the demands of the rioters. Concession in any manner would have been simply a premium for similar violence hereafter. Of course Mr. CALLICOTT is no favorite of *ours. We did* what we consistently could to prevent his election. Yet we are astonished *that his present opponents have the face to* revile him in such terms for his past acts as a legislator. If these things were indeed true, *they were just as ascertainable before his* last election to the Assembly as now; and these *people but publish their own disgrace for hav*ing again aided to bring him back to Albany. If they had turned State's evidence from compunctious feeling, their testimony might have some weight; but it is notoriously prompted *by the fiercest personal resentment.* It therefore only recoils upon themselves. The *legislative antecedents of Mr. CALLICOTT*, whatever they may have been, have no bearing upon the matter now in hand. The issue, in fact, as now made up, stands divested of all personal associations whatever. It is simply this: *Shall or shall not the Legislature yield to revolutionary dictation?* We say that if Mr. CALLICOTT were a hundred times worse than his worst enemies declare him to be, it would yet be immeasurably more safe and more honorable to put him in the Speaker's chair, than to give in to such violence as reigned in that hall during the last week. Neither Mr. CALLICOTT nor any other man in that Chair can seriously harm the State; but the very life of the State is brought into jeopardy the moment brute force becomes the recognized master of our legislative halls. Let it once be established as a precedent that a body of violent men on the floor, supported by gangs of bullies in the lobbies and galleries, can domineer over a branch of our Legislature, and force it to do their will, and it will simply be a question of time when revolution shall be inaugurated outright.

This is the last time for the encouragement of lawlessness. One-third of the land is in rebellion against rightful authority; and the sympathizers with this rebellion are doing their utmost to infuse the same spirit through all the remainder. There is no pitch of lawlessness to which FERNANDO WOOD and his fellow-workers are not prepared to go to further their ends. Their motto is DANTON's: "*Audacity, audacity, again audacity, forever!*" Their deliberate determination is to rule or to ruin. Every point they gain will only be used as a new fast-hold for further violence. The only safety is in resisting them with all firmness at the outset. This duty is infinitely above all party considerations. It appeals equally to all loyal, law-abiding men. If submission to constituted authority is once swept away, all will be lost; anarchy will be upon us with all its terrors. Never were legislators in a more responsible position than those who are resisting these revolutionary endeavors at Albany. Thus far they have done nobly. Let them stand firm to the end.

SALOONS, CRAFTSMEN, AND LABORERS WANTED.—Men are very much wanted in the West by Admiral FOOTE to man the naval vessels intended for operations on the Mississippi River. The inducements to enter this service are very great—promotion to command for those who earn it, and good pay and subsistence. Our letter from Cairo this morning gives a statement of the wages paid to men and officers engaged in the various branches—ranging from forty-five down to twelve dollars a month, exclusive of rations. Men are wanted for all sorts of ship and steamboat work; men who can handle an oar, pulle rope or splice a brace; men for quartermasters, stewards and coalheavers, as well as craftsmen, like coopers and armorers, and professors of the fine arts, like musicians and cooks. Plenty of men are complaining of hard times in New-York, while the movements of our flotillas in the West are actually delayed for want of handy laborers, craftsmen and sailors.

Our shippers, importers and merchants can greatly aid naval operations and the cause of the Union by making a little effort to inform the proper kind of men of the opportunity for position, honor and patriotic work now offered them in the West. We understand that some shippers and keepers of sailor's boarding-houses, of secession proclivities, have discouraged men from going West on these expeditions. This is highly unpatriotic and damaging to our speedy success in the West; but it should rather stir up to activity patriots and lovers of the Union. Col. JOHN MCLEAN MURPHY, lately of the Army of the Potomac, but now a Lieutenant of the Mississippi Squadron, has been authorized by the Navy Department to raise a battalion of men for this service in this City; and all that he requires for immediate success is the active coöperation of the mercantile community.

The New Theory of Military Duty.

Second Lieut. CHARLES G. KENDALL, of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, was convicted recently, by a Court-martial held at Newbern, of cowardice in quitting his company while his regiment was under the enemy's fire, and not coming back till the danger was over. For this peccadillo the Court sentenced him to be "reprimanded" by the commanding General, and he has been reprimanded accordingly; but we should also add that the General expressed his extreme disgust at the inadequacy of the sentence, and broadly intimated that if the said KENDALL had been shot, it would have served him right. There is no question that in any other army he would have been shot, and moreover rendered so thoroughly infamous that few of his friends would have cared to hear of him afterward.

But we are surprised to find that Gen. NAGLEE does not take any note in his general order of the new rule which our "conservatives" are endeavoring to introduce into our military code, and which is not only characterized by great humanity, but by a largeness and a comprehensive liberality which we never find in the narrow, antiquated and severe regulations of the armies of the Old World. In France and England the opinions of an officer *who has run away under fire*, or refused, or failed to obey the orders of his commander, *are of no sort of consequence, and are not* taken into consideration on his trial. Whether he approves or disapproves of the general policy of the Government, or of the general conduct of the war, or of the strategy *of the Commander-in-Chief, is a matter of* no moment to their Court-martial.

It is now proposed that we should repudiate *this practice, and allow every officer* to give in his defence his views upon men and things *in general, as an answer to accusations of* misbehavior before the enemy. For instance, it is widely felt by the members of the Democratic persuasion that to punish an officer or soldier who happens to be an admirer of Gen. MCCLELLAN, for failing to do his duty under Gen. BURNSIDE or Gen. POPE, is a most out*rageous proceeding, and stamps his military* judges with disgrace. In like manner, they maintain that the degree of guilt attaching to disobedience to orders, on the part of a soldier, just now, depends entirely on his notion of the validity of the "war power," and his construction of that clause of the Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. A private or officer who has not made up his mind on these questions, or who has decided them adversely to the Government, cannot, in their eyes, be expected to go into action, or do what he is ordered to do without a violation of natural justice.

Now, it may have been that this Second Lieut. KENDALL began, just about the time his company got under fire at Rawle's Mills, on the night of the 3d of November, to disapprove strongly of the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, or to entertain serious doubts both of the validity and of the efficiency of the emancipation policy; and that he retired from the fray for the purpose of considering these questions more calmly and deliberately than was possible on the field, amid the noise and excitement of battle. Considering the difference of opinion there is about them among lawyers and other citizens, who examine them quietly at home, it is not surprising that an officer should be unable to make up his mind about them fully with balls whizzing about his ears. Under these circumstances, was it not Lieut. KENDALL's duty, according to the new theory, to retire to a safe distance and meditate upon them calmly and soberly? It does not appear on the record whether this was his object in leaving his company on the night in question, or whether the Court examined him on this point at all. If it did not, however, there is little doubt that a portion of the public will be of opinion that it failed in its duty. If it should turn out that this officer really does disapprove of MCCLELLAN's removal, and does condemn the exercise of "the war power," there are many people who will think not only that his punishment was not too light, but that it was outrageous to punish him at all. If the great Democratic theory be correct that every soldier has a right not only "to reason on his orders," but discuss the whole policy, and every single act of the Government, it is clearly absurd to impose any restrictions as to the time or place in which the reasoning process is to be carried on. It is not every man who can sit down and think upon a knotty question in law or politics at any moment. Intellectual labor, as we all know, comes much easier at some times than at others. To a soldier who passes his time in the din and tumult of a camp, the most favorable time for reflection is clearly that in which his comrades are all absent and occupied, and he can, of course, never get rid of their society so effectually as by leaving them in line of battle and under fire, and withdrawing to a neighboring thicket or grove. Some inconvenience might possibly result if a whole regiment or brigade were to be seized with a desire to deliberate in face of the enemy, and to quit the field in order to hold a mass meeting in the rear, but this would probably not occur very often; and even if it did, it would be an evil less serious than the wholesale crushing of free thought which our present system of military discipline involves.

Harbor Defences of New-York.

When the question of the undefended condition of our City first became matter of anxiety, application for aid was made to the Government at Washington. The response was prompt and easily understood. New-York must take care of her own defences, and at some fitting time the Government will look at the question of reimbursement. The aid of the State was next invoked. Gov. MORGAN did not hesitate to submit the question to the Legislature, and recommend adequate measures of protection. No result has yet followed his recommendations. The Common Council moved next in the matter, and an appropriation of a million dollars was proposed by the Mayor, and, we believe, finally, after months of delay, passed into an ordinance. Action ceased in that quarter with the adoption of the measure proposed. The Chamber of Commerce then moved upon the question. Resolutions were passed, speeches made, committees appointed, and there rested the efforts of the merchants. The National War Committee next took up the subject, and soon exhausted its energies without attaining any result.

The most reliable information, as to the actual condition of the defenses of this harbor, will be found in the able report of Gen ARTHUR, the late Engineer-in-Chief of this State. By this document it appears that literally nothing has been done to add to these defences by the works on Sandy Hook. Not a gun is there mounted, although fourteen pieces have been provided; not a carriage has been constructed, or is expected to be in place during the present Winter; there are no artillerists, there is no ammunition; in short, Sandy Hook must be left out of the question altogether. At the Narrows there is some show of life: heavy cannon are mounted, soldiers are under drill, and, when more carriages are made, more guns will be in place. The other forts above the Narrows are of small account, and all together could not stop an iron-clad from reaching the City. It is a serious question whether these defences are adequate protection *against a fast-sailing wooden steamer.*

Now, let us look in another direction—the eastern approach to New-York, by the way of *the Sound*, one of the most thronged thoroughfares for coasting vessels in the world. But *while mainly used for coasters*, this eastern entrance has depth of water more than sufficient to receive the largest vessel ever constructed. The *Great Eastern* found no difficulty in navigating these waters.

Let us see how safe we are in this direction. From the entrance to the Sound at the eastern end of *Long Island to Throgg's Neck*, there is not the presence of any fortification. Fort Schuyler has about one-third of its allotted armament on the fort; but it has no men to work the guns, scarcely any of the requisite munitions of war, and the space surrounding the fort is now occupied by extensive barracks for sick soldiers, and other purposes not of a warlike character.

The Sound is evidently our vulnerable point. How is it to be guarded from the approach of a marauding enemy? This is a question of no little moment. Congress is now considering a measure which promises to give the required protection. It is proposed to establish a naval post at New-London, and to guard that harbor by erecting defensive works on Race Island. This would give effectual protection to this avenue of approach to our City, and at the same time secure the safety of the immensely valuable commerce always afloat in that arm of the sea. It is to be hoped, if this proposed measure is free from objections—and none appear on its face,—that it may be speedily carried into effect. At least, let us see that Congress has some appreciation of the nature of the interests at stake in connection with the defence of this harbor and the neighboring waters.

We have omitted to state that some reliance has been placed on the presence of war steamers occasionally visiting this port. It has been understood, indeed, that the *Roanoke* is permanently assigned to this duty. That vessel, *when completed*, will undoubtedly be a useful adjunct to our land works, but our ironclad steamers are too much needed elsewhere to justify the expectation of retaining the *Roanoke* on this station.

The *Monitor*, whose iron frame now vexes the waters of Hatteras, would have been appropriately assigned to such duty, but the counsels which drove that pride of our navy to her destruction, do not afford us much ground for hope that we can depend on that branch of the public serve to defend the commercial capital of the country.

THE WAY TO PUT DOWN GUERRILLAS.—Since ROSECRANS' victory at Murfreesboro we hear but little of the ravages of rebel guerrillas in Kentucky or Tennessee, while previous to that event they seemed to be swarming in every county of those States. They destroyed immense quantities of supplies, picked up our little garrisons at numerous stations, and preyed upon Union men everywhere. A large part of them consisted simply of rebel farmers and others who were banded together in the various localities for this work, and who mounted their horses and started out at convenience on marauding excursions, to fill their pockets and aid Jeff. DAVIS. But a single good victory seems to have discouraged them completely, and put a stop to their operations; and excepting the late raid in the direction of the Tennessee River by a cavalry band from BRAGG's army, we have heard little of them in Tennessee or Kentucky since New-Year.

It has been precisely the same in Missouri. A year ago, the whole State was overrun by mounted marauders, and a Union man was not safe anywhere out of St. Louis. But our victories in the southern part of the State and in Arkansas, have put a stop to the whole system.

We observe that some of our Western cotemporaries are arguing that this style of warfare can only be put down by our organizing opposing hordes of Union guerrillas, who shall be paid by the Government, live upon the enemy, help themselves to rebel horses, and slay the marauding rebels. We do not believe this would ever put down guerrillaism, but would rather increase it and make it permanent, besides completely disorganizing society. The true way to put it down, as our experience has shown us, is to defeat the rebel armies in the field. It then becomes dangerous work anywhere within our lines.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT CORRUPTION BY MR. CAMERON.—A most extraordinary circumstantial statement has just been published by Mr. T. JEFFERSON BOYER, a Democratic member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in reference to an alleged attempt of Hon. SIMON CAMERON to bribe BOYER to vote for CAMERON for the United States Senate. The story, in some respects, seems altogether incredible; yet it is told with such a minuteness of detail, and has in its main features such an air of truth, not to speak of the names mentioned and references given, that we trust it will be thoroughly probed before Mr. CAMERON is permitted to set out again to represent this Government at the Court of St. Petersburg—preliminary to which duty, it is understood, he is now in Washington receiving instructions.

The gist of Mr. BOYER's statement is, that, believing there would be attempts on the part of Mr. CAMERON to corruptly secure the vote required for his election, he (BOYER) conceived the project of putting himself in the way of the operators. To free himself from suspicion, he communicated his purpose to several of his colleagues. Soon after he was approached by an individual who claimed to be an agent of CAMERON, and who, after sounding him a little, came directly to the point and made him an offer of five thousand dollars for his vote. This he objected to as being too low, but next day saw Mr. CAMERON himself, who at once doubled the amount, and offered him ten thousand, and on the day following, in another *interview, raised it to fifteen thousand*, which sum a second agent subsequently offered to raise to twenty thousand, and in a third interview with CAMERON, the bribe was voluntarily raised to twenty-five thousand dollars, where it stood. *A large bundle of notes, which* represented the amount of the final payment, was then shown to BOYER, and five thousand *dollars hand-money was offered him*, which he declined. Instead of fulfilling his part of the bargain, however, when the election came off, BOYER refused to vote for Mr. CAMERON, and pretends now to give an *exposé* of the whole affair. A Committee of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been appointed to investigate the truth of the matter, and a report from them will doubtless soon be published.

If there be any truth in the allegations of Mr. BOYER, it will of course be impossible for the President to permit Mr. CAMERON to resume his mission to Russia, or to hold any other office under the Government during his administration of it. There could be no better opportunity to rebuke public corruption, if corruption there has been; and there could be no more fatal step taken by the Government than to wink at such a flagrant and atrocious instance of it.

TRUTH FROM RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday last, quotes from a recent issue of the Times some remarks in reference to the military and territorial gains of our arms in rebeldom during the year, and admits that another year or two of such progress will find us masters of the Southern Confederacy. It sarcastically adds that this condition of things is very consoling to the South, and then proceeds to indicate a remedy for it. "The remedy lies," says the *Examiner*, "in the extension and rigid enforcement of that law to which we owe our salvation. *We must bring out the conscripts.*" "If," it is added, "we do not within the next two months add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the Southwest, we shall come to grief." This is all indubitably true. The rebels in the Southwest will come to grief in the Spring if they do not raise a hundred thousand new conscripts; and a hundred thousand new conscripts they cannot raise; and they will come to grief whether they raise them or not. We in the North do not look enough at the broader and deeper aspects of affairs—do not dwell enough upon our great gains and glorious victories, but are reduced almost to despair by the defeats which are necessarily mingled with our triumphs.

The Banks Expedition.

Brig.-Gen. GEO. L. ARTHURS, commanding the remainder of the Banks Expedition, left this City on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, on board the steamer Illinois, with the Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers and parts of some other regiments. Capt. A. W. PUTNAM, A. Q. M., United States Army, No. 25 Broadway, who has been in charge of the water transportation, is left in charge of all business connected with the expedition, and the forwarding of troops, supplies, &c.

Rumors from New-Orleans.

Advices from New-Orleans state that on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8, there was a rumor at New-Orleans that the Winona, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the south battery at Port Hudson. It was also reported that Stonewall JACKSON, with 40,000 men, had retakenn Vicksburgh.

There was nothing new from Galveston up to noon of Jan. 8.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Conference of Prominent Officials at the White House.

A Probable Change in the Administrative Policy of the Government.

Proposed Reorganization of the Republican Party.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 25.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A conference was held last evening at the White House, in which Secretary [illegible] and several prominent Senators and Representatives participated, and in which political matters of grave importance were discussed and determined. That a change of administrative policy in many essential respects will be the result, is regarded as certain, even if it occasions [illegible] changes in important places.

After this conference, a portion of the party [illegible] by [illegible], which [illegible] by large additions, and sat down to a supper given in honor of Hon. John Covode, and made the occasion of a presentation to him of an elegant gold award, in token of his valuable services on the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Speeches were made by Senators [illegible], [illegible] and Morrill, by Messrs. [illegible], of Philadelphia, and [illegible], of Mass., and by Secretary Usher and Hon. Simon Cameron.

The tendency of all the speeches was in favor of a thorough reorganization of the Republican party, and one which will enable it to some extent to become in itself the advantages usually derived from the possession of administrative power. The compliment to Mr. Covode was deserved, no less on account of his high personal qualities, than of the great value to the country of his official services.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War has notified Congress, that he is making such changes in the organization of his Department, as will relieve him from future necessity for more than one Assistant. Mr. Tucker yesterday gave a farewell dinner to his friends, and having [illegible], and it is understood that Mr. Wolcott retires. Mr. Watson will remain as Assistant Secretary. The reorganization of the Department will [illegible] such changes as to give it the valuable services of Mr. Whiting, who now acts as Solicitor [illegible] a salary, and of Hon. Robert Dale Owen, who will be appointed to a responsible position. Some additional legislation will probably be needed to perfect the arrangement.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Elections, at their meeting to-morrow, will decide the questions of law which are to guide them in the admission of members of Congress elected from insurrectionary districts in the rebel States. They probably will report in favor of the members from New-Orleans.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Immediately after the disposition of the Finance bill, the House Ways and Means Committee will report the Naval, Miscellaneous and Indian Appropriation bills. The former appropriates sixty-eight millions, and the other two, two millions each. The Committee will then proceed with the Tax bill.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Mr. Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury, Collector Barney, and Naval Officer Dennison, have for several weeks been investigating the frauds lately discovered in the New-York Custom-house, and have now reported the result to Secretary Chase. The main sources of many of these frauds have been found, and [illegible] suggested which will prevent their recurrence. It appears from the evidence that the origin of these delinquencies is several years old, and that they have continued during the main portions of the Administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. The swindling has been partly perpetrated by means of false entries and invoices, and the losses to the Government have been almost fabulous. Much credit is awarded to Mr. Dennison, through whose instrumentality, in great measure, the exposure has been made.

THE CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.

The exposure made by a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to alleged bribery and corruption in which Gen. Cameron is a party, is to be made the subject of inquiry on the part of the Senate. A resolution has been prepared, which will be offered in Executive Session at their next meeting, calling the attention of the President to the matter for the purpose of making an inquiry into the facts, and if true, whether the said Cameron is a proper person to represent the Government of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburgh. Senator Wilson, of Pennsylvania, will probably bring the matter to the attention of the Senate and to the President.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on an Air-line Railroad are holding daily sessions, and hearing the arguments pro and con touching this important question. The several railroad companies between Washington and New-York had laid before the Committee a mass of important statistics, to prove that another road cannot be constructed, even though Congress should pass a bill authorizing it. The Companies will be heard again on Monday through their counsel, after which the Committee will soon determine what course they intend to pursue.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry Saturday, on the meeting of the Court, the Recorder stated that he had not heard anything further in regard to the attendance of Gen. Milroy and Lieut.-Col. Locke as witnesses, whereupon the Court went into secret session, for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened, at 2 o'clock, they would adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday next, when it is expected that Gen. Milroy and Lieut.-Col. Locke, or perhaps both, will be present.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM KANSAS.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. Lane, of Kansas, with an amendment providing for the extinction of Indian titles to lands in Kansas, for the removal of the Indians from said State, and for procuring them homes elsewhere:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to enter into treaties with the several tribes of Indians, respectively, now residing in the State of Kansas, providing for the extinction of their titles to lands within said State, and for their removal to suitable localities elsewhere within the territorial limits of the United States and outside the limits of any State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations, by treaty or otherwise, with such loyal tribes, or the loyal portions of such tribes, now residing in the country south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, commonly known as the "Indian Country," as may be necessary in order to secure for the Indians of Kansas who shall be removed to said Indian Country, under the provisions of section one of this act, the title to the lands to which they may be so removed.

AMUSEMENTS.

The prosperity of the various places of amusement is so marked and extraordinary, that there are but few changes of importance to record in the bulletins for to-night. At Wallack's Theatre the craving for revivals of old pieces seems to be insatiable, and Mr. Wallack wisely surrenders himself to a necessity that brings in so much and costs so little. His announcements for the present week are, to-night, "The Lady of Lyons;" on Tuesday, the "School for Scandal;" on Wednesday, "Love and Money;" on Thursday, (first time this season,) "Secrets Worth Knowing;" on Friday, "Pauline," and on Saturday, the "Irish Heiress." At the Winter Garden Mr. Courcock's powerful performance of *Peter Probity* suffices to keep the "Chimney Corner" on the bills for another week—a result which, we may add, is due in a large measure to the admirable way in which Mr. Jackson has put the work upon the stage. Senora Cubas, however, appears in a new part—that of *Narramattah*, the *Child of the Forest*, in the piece of that name. At Niblo's Theatre, the play of "Leah, the Forsaken," in which Miss Bateman's success has been as decided as her most ardent admirers could have anticipated, will be repeated. The lady triumphs over the literary imperfections of the piece itself, and, by her own powerful and impressive acting of the principal character, has thrown into it an amount of vitality and interest sufficient to render it one of the most popular and effective of her whole repertory. The theatre has been crowded every evening to the full extent of its capacious means of public accommodation, and there is every prospect of the piece continuing to be attractive for many nights to come. It is but just to say that Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams and Mr. Burnett deserve great praise for what they usually do to insure the complete excellence with which the piece is presented. At Laura Keene's, the charming comedienne, Mrs. John Wood, will appear in the operetta called the "Pet of the Petticoats," and the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. White" will be given, with the other members of the company. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music Miss Lucille Western commences an engagement in the moral emotional play of "East Lynne," supported by an efficient dramatic troupe. At Barnum's Museum, the charming Lavinia Warren, and in the lecture-room the play of "Charles the Second, or Wagseries in Wapping."

Master Willie Barnesmore Pape, the remarkable young pianist, has been engaged to play at the Boston Music Hall during the few remaining days of his stay in America. Master Pape is about making a European tour, and will leave for London in the *Saxonia* on the 7th of February.

The painful news comes to us through our Havana correspondent, that Mr. Albert Maretzek, manager of the Santiago Opera Troupe, and brother of the well-known impresario, has met with an untimely death by yellow fever. The disease, it is known, was raging with much virulence on the Island in question, and the operations of the Company were retarded in consequence. When last heard from the artists were at Jamaica. Mr. Maretzek was a bland, straightforward, good-natured and thoroughly honest gentleman. If he had any enemies, they will, we are sure, join with his friends in lamenting his unhappy death.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas gave their second concert of chamber music at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday evening, and we were glad to notice a full and fashionable audience. Entertainments of this kind are so exceptionally valuable as a means of elevating public taste that we watch with curiosity and satisfaction the increasing favor with which they are received. In London chamber music has obtained so firm a foothold that it has ceased to be a thing for the few, and is now forced to dissipate itself in a huge hall before a thousand greedy listeners. The quartette of players, although composed of world-known artists like Joachim, Schumann, Bazzini and Piatti, is not better than that furnished by Messrs. Mason and Thomas. Eight years of artistic devotion to this specialty by the last-named gentlemen, have resulted in a degree of proficiency which no company can surpass. It is a common occurrence at their entertainments to hear a piece played faultlessly, with a delicate precision that no amount of technical ability could improve, and generally with a clear and intelligent reading of the composer's meaning. If public taste in New-York had advanced to the London standard, Messrs. Mason and Thomas would undoubtedly require increased accommodations for their quartette of players. We are for one reason selfishly glad that it has not, for classical music is most enjoyable in a small apartment, and excessive prosperity would necessitate a change to grander quarters. The programme on Tuesday contained three pieces—Beethoven's Trio for stringed instruments in C minor (opus 9, N. 3); Schumann's Trio for piano, violin, and violoncello in D minor (opus 63); and Schubert's Quartette in D minor (a posthumous work). The scherzo and finale of the first, and the andante of the last named works were played faultlessly, and won the hearty applause of the audience. Schubert's Quartette was by far the most enjoyable *morceau* of the programme, although, from the many repetitions contained in it and its length, it is a tax on the attention even of the composer's greatest admirers. The themes are singularly melodious, and the treatment picturesque, but diffuse. Schumann's Trio belongs to his best period, and is a spirited production. The piano part was excellently played by Mr. Wm. Mason, who, as we have had frequent occasion to say, is the representative of this school of art in America. The concert was in all respects a success. The next *soirée* of the series will take place on the 10th of February.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons, the eminent piano-forte makers, have purchased a large piece of ground adjoining Irving Hall, and running through from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets, on which to erect show-rooms for their extensive business. They have made provision also for a handsome concert-room, suitable for chamber-music, and capable of comfortably seating five or six hundred people. A *salle* of this description has long been wanted.

The Arion Society—the best and most genial of all our local singing associations—celebrated its tenth anniversary on Saturday evening, when there was a strong gathering of members and their friends. Good cheer, for once, supplied the place of good singing, and kindly speech-making prevailed to rather an alarming extent. The Society is in a highly prosperous condition, and will shortly give a grand fancy dress ball. This affair comes off on the 11th of February, at Niblo's Theatre, which has been hired, and will be specially arrayed for the occasion. The programme includes a little of everything and a great deal of dancing. As of old, the procession of Prince Carnival will be the leading event of the evening, representing, allegorically, the follies of life and the wisdom of laughter. From the preparations that have been made, and the resources and liberality of the Society, it is certain that the Arion Masquerade Ball will be the most extensive and brilliant affair of the kind ever attempted in New-York.

The Broadway Menagerie, with its performing elephants and comic mules, will be found to be one of the most agreeable lounges in the City. It is open all day and evening.

The Bretto Brothers, three in number, gave their second concert at Dodworth's Hall on Tuesday evening, to an audience that was, of course, seriously affected by the inclemency of the weather. We have spoken recently of the skill of these remarkable children. The two youngsters who play on the violin, (aged respectively 11 and 13,) exhibit a fine artistic feeling, as well as great technical ability. They are evidently gifted with the true musical temperament, and are indebted to this circumstance more than to mere instruction for their proficiency. The youngest of the trio, Master Richard, (aged 7 years,) performs upon the cornet-à-piston. He is scarcely larger than the instrument upon which he plays. It seems almost impossible, indeed, for so small a pair of lungs to inflate such a tone of tubing, but Master Richard knows how to economize his strength, and, with apparent ease, to produce a very clear and agreeable quality of tone. His execution is brilliant, enabling him to play *morceaux de concert* with spirit and effect. He is, in fact, a remarkable instance of what genius can effect. The vocal portion of the programme was ably interpreted by Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Lizzie Allen and Mr. William Castle—Mr. Schreiber presiding at the piano.

Those old favorites of our public, the Buckley Serenaders, are again establishing at Stuyvesant Institute, and it will be found that their visit to England has not detracted from their merits as admirable and humorous delineators of Ethiopian minstrelsy. Miss Julia Gould is still connected with the troupe.

"Le Dépit Amoureux," and "Le Feu au Couvent," will be given at the Théâtre Français to-morrow night.

Professor Adrien, prestidigitateur, will open his "chambre d'illusion," at Palace Garden, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, to-night.

Several new artists are announced to make their appearance to-night at Napier's Theatre. The performances are of a curiously varied sort.

Mrs. J. E. Thomas, long and favorably known in this City as both teacher and artiste, gives her annual concert at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening. She has summoned to her assistance an amount of talent that might put more pretentious concert-givers to the blush. Mr. William Castle as tenor, Mr. S. C. Campbell as baritone, and S. B. Mills as pianist, should alone be sufficient to attract the attention of every Metropolitan amusement-seeker, and [illegible] with [illegible]. When it is further added that the concert-goers may possibly have the pleasure of seeing and hearing Mme. Comtesse, a beautiful pianiste not indigenous to this continent, it would seem that the promise of getting one's money-worth could be no better assured. The programme is excellent and varied; opera music from those whose facile fingers can master it, and old Scotch and English ballads which Mrs. Thomas promises to sing.

The success of the German opera in Philadelphia is without a parallel in the musical history of that city. In six performances, from the 12th to the 20th, both inclusive, no less than $9,000 were received, being an average of $1,500 per night. On the 19th, when "Fidelio" was played, $2,000 were taken, and on the following evening, for the "Magic Flute," $2,027, without including several hundred dollars of subscriptions, previously received. We are heartily glad, for the sake of a worthy musician, that Mr. Anschutz has been thus fortunate.

Signor Brignoli's health is steadily improving, and it is hoped that we may yet have a short season of Italian opera, ere Mr. Max Maretzek arrives from Havana.

THEATRICALS IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. Grover, the well-known theatrical manager in Washington, announces a temporary engagement of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where, with the very pretty and capable actress, Lucille Western, he proposes to give the emotional drama of "East Lynne." Thousands of our Brooklyn friends have, with the deepest interest, read the charming novel upon which this drama is founded, and, we doubt not, they will avail themselves of Mr. Grover's enterprise and Miss Western's cleverness to-night, and without what we have every reason to believe will be a first-class performance.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—On Tuesday night the young people of Brooklyn will enjoy a rich treat. The Mercantile Library Association will, in pursuance of extended advertisements entertain the public generally, and their own friends particularly, at a Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music. The tickets are sold at a low figure, the attractions promised, (and prepared), are very great, and as everybody will be there, we have no doubt that everybody will go. The Association has done much for Brooklyn, and we trust Brooklyn will now do something for it.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.

The third concert of the sixth season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was given on Saturday night at the Academy of Music.

The elegant theatre most suitable for such an audience, was absolutely gay with Brooklyn, fairest and choicest people, each and all alive to the beauties of the programme, which, for excellence of selection, has rarely been equaled.

The concert opened, under the lead of Mr. Eisfeld, with Mendelssohn's "Recollections of Italy," a work ever welcome, ever fresh, which was rendered with absolute fidelity and rare felicity of expression, drawing from the appreciative audience well-timed applause. The Andante movement, which was peculiarly refreshing, rejoicing the very heart of every listener, received the indorsement of an encore, to which, however, Mr. Eisfeld sensibly declined to listen.

Litolff's "Robespierre" did not seem to touch the right spot, though the more impassioned passages thrilled its electric fire through every musician's brain. Miss Kellogg, looking brighter, fresher, sweeter than ever, was received with enthusiasm. She has, more than have any of our living *prima donnas*, a hold upon the heart of Brooklyn, a hold that Miss Hinkley once monopolized, and to which Miss Kellogg is sole heir.

Her assignments for the evening were Mason's "Nightingale Song," and the Oria, "Come una Volta il Sonno," from "Der Freischutz." She was in admirable tone and temper, and warbled most melodiously, enchanting the ladies, bewitching the audience generally, and moving even the ever prominent Directory to the extent of a basket of flowers.

Mr. Letsch gave trombone performances, with orchestral accompaniment, to the great satisfaction of the audience. His rendition of "The Tear," as arranged from Stigelli's, well known plaintivism, was admirable, and well deserved the granted *encore*.

As a whole, the concert was a decided success. The selections were capital, the performance as it could but be with such an orchestra under so skillful a baton.

If the "boys in buttons" and the male coquets in general, who frequent these cheerful gatherings, could be induced, at whatever cost, to refrain from whispering, talking and scally-wagging generally during the orchestral deliberations, they would doubtless be vastly improved themselves, and at the same time remove from the concerts their sole objectionable features.

Over Coats, AND HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT REDUCED PRICES. DEVLIN & CO., COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST. COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment, in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

ABELLA.—In Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, Jan. 23, after a long illness, ANTONIO ABELLA, of Reus, Spain. The funeral services will take place on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Chapel of Calvary Cemetery. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry, foot of 34th-st., until 9 o'clock.

BOWNE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, JEMIMA H., wife of Sidney B. Bowne, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on third day morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Cromwell, No. 135 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BEARE.—In Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., at the parsonage, on Saturday, Jan. 24, MARTHA GROSVENOR, daughter of Rev. Henry M. Beare.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, Little Neck, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars to Flushing, leave Hunter's Point on arrival of 9 o'clock boats from James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at Flushing Dépôt.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at his residence, in Henry, corner of Amity-st., JOHN COX, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner Harrison, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

COOPER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, after a severe and lingering illness, ELIZABETH E., wife of Charles Cooper, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 6th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DOWNS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, EUNICE DOWNS, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Downs, of Frankfort, Me., in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, H. Dollner, on Washington-av., near Myrtle-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

GERRY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, MARY GERRY, wife of Hugh Gerry, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 362 3d-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

GORDON.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, Jan. 23, Mrs. ISABELLA GORDON, widow of the late Capt. James Gordon, of that city.

GWIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, from wounds received in the action of Dec. 27, 1862, before Haines Bluff, Lieut. Commander WILLIAM GWIN, U. S. N., of the gunboat Benton, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27. The friends of the family and deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

HULL.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, JOSEPH B., only son of Henry S. and Mary E. Hull, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. Judson Wilmarth, No. 379 East-26th-st., on Monday afternoon, 26th o'clock.

HUBBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, Mr. EDWARD HUBBELL, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Pacific-st. and Nostrand-av., without further notice.

JAMES.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, ALBERT S. JAMES, aged 21 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 170 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock.

LOWDEN.—In New-Bedford, on Thursday, Jan. 22, JAMES M. LOWDEN, of the firm of J. & A. Lowden, aged 60 years.

His remains will arrive by the Fall River boat, Pier No. 3, North River, on Tuesday, and be conveyed to Greenwood at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited. Carriages in waiting.

MICKLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, suddenly, Hon. ANDREW H. MICKLE, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Bay Lawn, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Flushing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train.

NIBLO.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, of congestion of the lungs, GABRIEL, youngest son of George W. and Letitia Niblo, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 219 West 43d-st.

PERRIS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 23, of cancer in the stomach, WILLIAM PERRIS, a native of Wiltshire, Eng., aged 55 years.

PECKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, ALFRED G. PECKHAM, late of the firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

Providence and Newport papers please copy.

SANDFORD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, after a short illness, MARY L., only child of William M. and Phebe H. Sandford, aged 8 months and 1 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Joseph W. Sandford, No. 100 Madison-av., on Monday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, Jan. 19, at the United States Naval Academy, Midshipman FOXHALL PARKER SMITH, son of J. Vaughan and Virginia L. Smith, and grandson of the late Commodore Parker, U. S. N.

TODD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, of diphtheria, MATILDA PERRY, only daughter of Charles H. and M. Fannie Todd, aged 1 year, 10 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William W. Todd, No. 32 East 23d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, GEORGE H. TUCKER, M. D., in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Wm. Tucker, No. 22 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, MARY, only child of Edward P. and Mary A. White, aged 2 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 Forsyth-st., on Monday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. E. Bernheim, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 320 Grand-st. By order.

A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 41.—JAN. 24, 1863.

37, 26, 13, 61, 46, 68, 66, 30, 7, 24, 10, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 42.—JAN. 24, 1863.

46, 25, 72, 63, 5, 73, 2, 50, 69, 67, 3, 6, 71.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Jan. 3, 1863, No. 19,473 drew $100,000; No. 632 drew $50,000; No. 23,275 drew $30,000; No. 15,003 drew $10,000; No. 26,030 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 20 per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO. CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS. NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO., No. 205 Broadway. Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail. ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.—MOST PERfect timekeepers, from TWO TO THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, just received, and for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 139 West 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 36th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived —over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. MACDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines United States.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of DR. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

S. A. SMITH, No. 133 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, but only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to hear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

816 BROADWAY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSEN AND EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE.

Dr. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, R. I., says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine confirms his belief that in very few cases would the physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease."

Mr. LOUIS C. VOGT, publisher of the Morristown *Banner*, says in that paper, in the month of January, 1862, over his own signature, that this noble medicine, meaning Brandreth's Pills, cured him of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other medicines and advice which he had tried had proved altogether useless for his relief; and, further, that their effect is so pleasant that a child would not complain.

Mr. D. J. TENNEY, the well known jeweler of this City was cured of Dyspepsia and Costiveness of many years, standing by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, when all other medicines had failed.

Mr. COOK, of Bennington, Vt., also cured of costiveness and dyspepsia, when he was given up to die by his doctors. Mr. Cook is well known, and distinctly says HE OWES HIS LIFE TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Reference will be cheerfully given by gentlemen in New-York, who have been cured of rheumatism, and every form of disease, by these pills.

In the colds, coughs, dizziness and influenza now to some extent prevailing, no safer or better medicine can be used. They are entirely vegetable and innocent—*vide* the testimony of Dr. Chilton, which is on file at the office, No. 294 Canal-st.

But their merits are well known; in full doses there is no surer purgative; in smaller ones they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who were deemed incurable, until this blessed medicine was used.

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FROM HON. JUDGE SPRAKER, who would refuse to give his valuable and important testimony unless satisfied that this remedy possesses all the merits claimed for it.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of Asthma, Phthisic, or Affection of the Throat, I have never met with anything equal to it. Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

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ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$67,068 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,668 00
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	687,088 [illegible]
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,260 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	992,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$3,023,119 [illegible]
Liabilities	170,089 77

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LADIES' GILT COMBS. NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, Silver Detached Lever Watches. SILVER LEPINE WATCHES of all kinds, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. THE FIRST EDITION of this popular novel having been exhausted in ONE DAY, the publishers beg to announce to the "Trade" that they will have another edition ready on TUESDAY, 27th inst.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS, THE LADY LISLE. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, Author of Lady Audley's Secret, Aurora Floyd, &c. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

"MR. RUSSELL'S DIARY IS THE HEAVIEST BLOW YET ADMINISTERED TO ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH."—London Spectator.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York, Have just ready, MY DIARY NORTH AND SOUTH. By W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D. 8vo, paper, 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 50 cents. Notices of the English Press.

From the Saturday Review. It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Russell's literary powers that his diary should be so interesting and readable as it is. * * Mr. Russell's diary is entertaining, and instructive, and fresh, simply because he has the art of knowing what to say and how to say it. He observes, he reflects, and he can tell a pleasant story in a pleasant way. * * We are kept throughout the length of the work at a high pitch of amusement and excitement.

From the Athenæum. Distinct as to materials, and in many places different as to tone from his letters, Mr. Russell's Diary is the best of the many sketches of American society published since the rupture of the Union. A hearty English liberalism pervades it from first to last; and though its unsimplicity will doubtless raise a storm of indignation above and below the Potomac, and bring upon the writer charges of betrayed confidence and abused hospitality, the time may come when Americans of all parties, writing the history of their great civil war, will use its statements as unimpeachable testimony.

From the Spectator. We can not part from Mr. Russell without a cordial recommendation of his "Diary." The volume is a perfect mine of anecdote, all excellently told, and all pervaded by a spirit of tolerance and simplicity, which is of itself sufficient guarantee for its truth.

From the Morning Advertiser. The work is written in a dashing, masculine style, and entirely free from exaggeration. We have no hesitation in saying that a wide popularity awaits it.

From the Sun. A work which contains sketches of society in America, North and South, the like of which have not been published for many years.

From the Morning Post. An exceedingly readable book, and perhaps not less amusing because of the spice of egotism which appears in many of its pages. The author had unusual opportunities, and few could have used them to more advantage.

COPPERFIELD. MESSRS. SHELDON & COMPANY, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, WILL PUBLISH On TUESDAY, Jan. 27, DAVID COPPERFIELD, By CHAS. DICKENS, uniform with their elegant HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

With designs by Darley and Gilbert. 4 vols. 16mo. Price in vellum cloth, per vol. $1. Price in half calf, per vol. $1 60. The designs in this work are superb, and are well worth the price asked for the volumes.

Vol. 1—"When an ugly old man," &c. Designed by Darley, engraved by Baker.
Vol. 2—"Janet! Donkeys!" Designed by Darley, engraved by Gresh.
Vol. 3—"Copperfield, Traddles and the two elderly ladies." Designed by Gilbert, engraved by Hinshelwood.
Vol. 4—"Saved from Destruction." Designed by Darley, engraved by Pease.
For sale by all Booksellers.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY For FEBRUARY, 1863. IT CONTAINS, ARTICLES ON
Our National Finances. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.
A Trip to Antietam. CHARLES W. LORING.
American Destiny. JOHN SEARS PATTERSON.
The Birth of the Lily.
Was He Successful? RICHARD D. KIMBALL.
Multiplication and Secession. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.
The Stone War. JOHN G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary to President Lincoln.
"Dead!"
A Merchant's Story. EDMUND KIRKE.
The Consequences of the Rebellion. Hon. F. P. STANTON.
Sunshine in Thought.
How They Jested in the Good Old Time. CHARLES G. LELAND.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
The article in this number of the CONTINENTAL, on "Our National Finances," by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, will be found worthy of especial attention at the present time.
Our next issue will contain a valuable article on GOLD.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher for the Proprietors, No. 50 Greene-st.

"THE BIBLE EXAMINED." "BY MODERN SCIENCE AND REASON." Something new. All should read it. Here is food for thought, with true religion stripped of all guise. For sale by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; price 25 cents.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE CAUSE and treatment of cancers, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper dépôts, at S. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Central Committee, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, President.
WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1863, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock.
WM. A. DARLING, Chairman.
ALBERT M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

BALLOU'S PATENTED F.Y.S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

F. E. SMITH & FOWLER, Formerly F. F. Smith, late Smith & Brouwer, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TIES EXCLUSIVELY, No. 36 WARREN-STREET,

Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the present panic in Gold and Exchange, and POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

TO JOBBERS ONLY. T. A. BROUWER, (Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,) Importer and Manufacturer of NECK TIES, 46 Murray Street.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL COAL Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH AND COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices. OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS. Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe. C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

SECOND EDITION.

MONDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Resignation of Major-Gen. Burnside.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker his Successor.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Washington National Intelligencer is received here. It contains the following highly important intelligence:

"Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE has resigned, and the command of the Army of the Potomac has been given to Gen. JOE HOOKER."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Mr. Callicott Elected Speaker of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26—12 o'clock.

CALLICOTT has just been elected Speaker of the Assembly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Names of National Prisoners who have Died at Richmond Since Jan. 14—The Prisoners Taken at Murfreesboro to be Exchanged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The following is a list of National prisoners that have died in the Military Hospital at Richmond, since Jan. 14, 1863:

C. O. Bee, 42d Pa., Jan. 14.	John Buff, 2d Del., Jan. 15.
M. Hess, 7th Pa., Jan. 14.	Oliver Warren, 1st North Carolina, Jan. 17.
S. Holabaugh, 8th Pennsylvania, Jan. 15.	Wm. Chamberlin, 13th Virginia, Jan. 18.
Corp. Jas. W. A. Bishop, 81st Penn., Jan. 16.	H. Young, 4th Me., Jan. 10.

The following wounded Federal officers were in the hospital Jan. 10:

Capt. S. E. Marchant, 136th Pennsylvania.	Lieut. J. K. Byers, 19th Me.
Capt. C. D. Schaffle, 8th Pa.	Capt. John Ayer, 19th Me.
Adjt. F. McFrue, 12th Penn.	Capt. Wm. Bryan, 3d Penn.
Lieut. L. A. Johnson, 11th Pa.	Capt. A. J. Bolar, 13th Penn.
Lieut. J. P. Lucas, 8th Penn.	Asst. Adj.-Gen. F. Brent Swearenger, 2d Brigade
Lieut. F. Brock, 9th N. Y.	Pennsylvania Reserve.

The steamers *New-York*, *Express* and *Metamora*, left here this afternoon for City Point, under a "flag of truce," and in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, of the Third New-York Infantry, to bring down the Federal prisoners now at Richmond, taken by the rebels at the battle of Murfreesboro,' and it is hoped they also bring several of the Union officers who have been held.

The storm has, at last, subsided, and all the steamers, to and from Fortress Monroe, are again running regularly.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Free-Labor Movement—Ten Loyal Regiments to be Organized.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 17, }
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26. }

The Presidents of the Free-Labor Associations of Craven, Carteret, Hyde and Beaufort Counties have received letters from prominent Northern statesmen, irrespective of party, expressing the earnest commendation of their object and principles.

They are also assured of the hearty sympathy and cooperation of President LINCOLN, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of Gov. STANLEY to the movement.

The movement is rapidly gaining strength, and already includes the First North Carolina Regiment.

A movement is on foot to ask the authority of Congress for the formation of ten loyal North Carolina regiments, the material for which is abundant.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the First North Carolina Loyal Volunteers:

Resolved, That one "JENNINGS PIGOTT," now claiming a seat as Representative from this District, who came to Newbern a few weeks ago from Washington, D. C., where he has been "claim agent" for fifteen years, for the purpose of getting "elected to Congress" through Governor STANLEY's aid, and by promises to Secessionists to return their slaves, and indemnify them for their losses, and by sympathizing with them generally and denouncing "free labor" as "abolitionism," while he, himself, at his home in the District of Columbia, professes to be an "Abolitionist," has earned the contempt of all decent men and richly merits "a coat of tar and feathers" and "a free ride on a rail," should he ever again visit North Carolina.

Resolved, That as native citizens of North Carolina and loyal men who have taken up arms for the Union, we claim the right to have something to say as to who shall be the Representative in Congress from this District, and inasmuch as the majority of our regiment were disfranchised through the trickery and meanness of Gov. STANLEY and his confederates, and with the exception of fifty or sixty of our members, not given an opportunity to vote, we protest against the recognition of the election of the said "JENNINGS PIGOTT."

The Utah Indians to be Chastised.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sunday, Jan. 25.

An expedition of cavalry and infantry with two howitzers, under command of Col. CONNOR, started north to-day, to chastise the Indians, (600 Snakes,) entrenched at Bear River with rifle pits, 200 miles to the northward. They have recently become outrageous, murdering the Beaver Head miners and bidding defiance to the soldiers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 26.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. to Calvin Adams.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. to Zerega & Co.

Ship Agnes, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 5, mdse. to master.

Ship Adelaide Bell, Robertson, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Arthur, Filley, (Br.,) of and from St. Johns, N. F., 16 ds., with fish and oil and 16 passengers to Greene & Curtis.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26—Arr. schrs. Petrel, Buck, New-York for Harwich; Porto Rico, (of Bangor,) Harriman, Bucksport for Washington, D. C.; Adelia, Wilcox, of and from St. George for New-York; Senator, Brown, Rhode Island Coal Mines for Boston.

Jan. 26.—Arr. schr A. Hammond, Higgins, of and from Boston for Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED—by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing; wages $8; also, by her cousin, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or thorough laundress; wages $6; City or country. Call for two days at No. 125 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake maker; understands her business [illegible] Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] st., between 2d and 3d avs.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, an agent or solicitor, who is acquainted with the business or has a large acquaintance among our commercial or business community. Address Box No. 371 Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business may apply, for two days, at No. 16 8th-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON QUICK AND ACCURATE at figures and neat with the pen to work a month or more. Direct to S. W. F., Box No. 153 New-York Post-office.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I., both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COACHMAN WANTED—WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can bring first-rate City recommendations. None other need apply. Apply at No. 20 Lafayette-place, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 672 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GERMAN GIRL, TO do light housework for a small family. Call at No. 111 Thompson-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, désire donner des leçons de Français dans une famille, ou une pension. S'adresser à No. 196 Franklin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON the second floor to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 5 East 22d-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second-story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 13 East 4th-st.; best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family; location between 40th and 51st sts., east of 4th-av. Address G. H. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE or to lease, the property formerly belonging to the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, situated in the City of Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Ferry. The works are now in perfect order and in operation, and possess all the facilities for making every description of glass which was made by the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, and which gave that company the high reputation it so long sustained. To a person who has a knowledge of the business and can command some capital, this would offer great inducements, as the balance of the capital required could be furnished by the present owners. For further particulars, apply to E. A. PACKER & CO., No. 50 Trinity Buildings, New-York.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN., FOR SALE—In good working order, with all necessary machinery, and a good variety of small tools, for locomotive or machine manufacture, such as foundry and smith's shop tools, lathe and planer tools, &c., &c., fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The property will be sold much below its original cost and on easy terms.

For further particulars apply to ADRIAN E. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and unexpired lease of a well-established lumber-yard [illegible] W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

A PARTY WISHING TO INVEST FROM $25,000 to $40,000, would purchase an interest in some well-established brewery in the City of New-York, if offered on reasonable terms; or would buy out the entire establishment. Principals only may address A. J. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH CASH, FROM $15,000 to $20,000, to enter into the watch and jewelry business in this City. Address C. S., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, for one week.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George E. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 [illegible] and No. 49 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.
WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment at the office of said firm, No. 421 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN W. MERSEREAU and WILLIAM HAWTHORN, under the name of J. W. MERSEREAU & CO., is this day dissolved.
The undersigned will continue the business, and is alone authorized to collect the debts due the firm and settle the business. JOHN W. MERSEREAU.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of SIMON & MILLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC SIMON pays all the debts, and continues the business, as heretofore, at No. 469 8th-av.
ISAAC SIMON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863. NATHAN MILLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice, of such an income, that the partner investing capital of $3,000, will be guaranteed as income in the first year. Address, with real name, D. M., Station D, Post-office.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM THE firm of DIETZ & CO. JOHN G. DIETZ.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK AT NEW-ORLEANS,

On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 11 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. c., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 9 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO BLACK PONIES, 10½ hands, 5 years old, good travelers, excellent saddle horses; price $250. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., at EDWARD KELLY'S livery stable.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TRANSFER OFFICE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolution of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 23 January, 1857.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.		Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell	Unknown	800 00	16 50
		Hobe & Jas. Boggs, Ex'rs of R. Morris	"	2,000 00	30 00
	Oct.	Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
		Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April	Benj. Huntington	"	100 00	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court	New-York	700 00	10 00
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
	April	William Harrison	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wm. G. Buckner	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Supt. Ins. Dept. St. N. Y., in trust for Home L. Ins. Co.	Albany	1,000 00	12 50
1861	Jan.	Joshua Hendricks	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		George Wardner	Unknown	700 00	10 50
	April	Auditor State of Illinois, in trust for Pamet Bank	Illinois	2,000 00	30 00
		Peter Richards, Jr., Exec'r	Unknown	4,000 00	70 00
		James C. Stodder	"	2,000 00	30 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
	July	Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
	Oct.	Miss Charlotte Austin	"	1,500 00	22 50
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
		G. W. Patterson, Jr.	"	5,000 00	87 50
		Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D.) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent. from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,
C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 164 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1862, will be redeemed at 103 per cent. and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 10 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated City Companies—Bought and sold by JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 30 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Son of the late JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 21 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.
$25,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Municipal Bonds, maturing from 1880 to 1882. A sinking fund is provided for the extinguishment of these bonds, and they are well worthy of the attention of those seeking secure investments. Apply to H. KNIGGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 30 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
1871 6 per cent. Bonds.
7·30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 73 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

N. B. SPAULDING,	J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS,	BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT,	OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL E. FOSTER,	MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY,	ALFRED F. ARNOLD,
F. J. BOSFORD,	JOSEPH E. SANXAY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES U. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1850, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank,) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fall due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.
No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, previous, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT., IN sums of from $2,000 to $10,000, on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, or at 7 per cent. on farming property; also smaller amounts at 7 per cent. No brokerage or commission. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 22, New-York.

WANTED—LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 180 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. All free from Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 16, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.
The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 28th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.
The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 8th-st., on the 2d day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order. W. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 21st inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax,) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. B. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 181 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 26th, and open on the 11th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 38 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 8, 2d floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.
CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 1 to 7 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

BY D. W. IVES & CO., AT DERBY'S FINE ARTS GALLERIES, NO. 625 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS of a gentleman of this City, together with some choice additions from the easels of CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS, embracing examples, principally painted to order, by the following distinguished artists: Hart, Verner, Mallie, Louis Lang, Eastman Johnson, T. Gray, Kensett, Mc-Entee, Inness, Hendel, Shattuck, Alex. Wust, G. L. Brown, J. M. Carter, J. O'B. Inman, Vicu, Mathews, Lacroix, Bonnesse, Cortes, Roselle, Hensy, McKane, Warren, Keller, Wyckevold and others.

Believing that this collection contains many specimens exceedingly interesting to connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts generally, we respectfully invite attention to the sale.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL SALE.

Catalogues ready for delivery as above, and at our down-town office, Nos. 183 and 187 Broadway.

Catalogues will be mailed to distant residents upon receiving a request to that effect.

A. C. TOPPLE, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 165 West 32d-st., near 7th-av. The furniture is first-class throughout, in perfect order, and comprises everything to be found in a rich and costly furnished residence, the whole having cost over $12,000. Sale will commence in the dining-room with China, silverware, rich cut glass, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

JAMES E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES E. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 3 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office No. 63 [illegible]

JOSEPH McGUIRE WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, all the valuable machinery contained on the fourth floor of the building known as the Empire Works, foot of [illegible] East River, consisting of a large and valuable stock of power and hand looms, balling, measuring, spooling and crimping machines; also 25 braiding machines, shafting and belting, bobbins, benches, and every other article used in a hoop-skirt manufactory; also a lot of old iron, gas pipe, stoves, &c.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 229 Madison-av., southeast corner of 38th-st., 98 feet 9 inches front, on Madison-av., 25 feet on 38th-st., with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART.—HOTEL FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Cedar-st., viz.: 25 feather beds, bolsters, pillows, sheets, comforters, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, chairs, tables, mirrors, curtains, sofas, rockers, bar, and bar furniture, dining tables and chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, the lease of the hotel.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.	

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 36 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $5 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MAchine. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their nostrums and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Reformer, Dispatch, Home Journal, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE, for uniformly good results! [illegible]

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! [illegible] Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 4th and Bleecker sts. Price $1 50 per box. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States, E. BAKER, No. 420 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS' SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special attention to this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get the best advice by writing a plain statement of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices, at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in this present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 22 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst case, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the RADICAL CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob DR. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not credited, [illegible] they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 cents, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

GOVERNMENT HAVING ORDERED THE removal of soldiers from all the civil hospitals, the ladies of the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association have, for the present, suspended operations in Bellevue Hospital. They are, however, actively engaged in administering to sick and wounded soldiers elsewhere, and desire donations of food and clothing or money. Their depôt is in Ward School No. 14, (27th-st., near 3d-av.,) to which place contributions may be sent. Ladies in the vicinity are invited to cooperate with this Association, and will be furnished with desirable information at the depôt or by the officers.
Mrs. RICHARD KELLEY, No. 105 East 26th-st., 1st Directress.
Mrs. WILBUR F. WATKINS, No. 135 East 27th-st., 2d Directress.
Mrs. WILLIAM EYER, No. 108 East 26th-st., Treasurer.
Mrs. WILLIAM BUNTING, No. 130 East 25th-st., Recording Secretary.
Mrs. DANIEL N. PUGH, No. [illegible] East 27th-st., Corresponding Secretary.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—MANufactured by the Crane Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by THEO. [illegible] No. 145 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, [illegible], NEW-YORK, JAN. [illegible], 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT-ROLLS of REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for examination and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. [illegible], and will remain open till the [illegible] day of April, [illegible] for the correction of errors and the equalization of the valuation of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. [illegible] [illegible] books shall be open [illegible] [illegible] considering himself aggrieved [illegible] valuation of his real or personal [illegible] [illegible] such application be [illegible] valuation of real estate, it shall be made in writing stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and file their decision thereof, within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment of real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, T. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts in West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving Washington-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West-street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and Washington, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at [illegible] P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. [illegible] FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, for [illegible]. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

[illegible] pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.

[illegible],000 knit shirts.

[illegible] yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh [illegible] ounces per yard.

[illegible],000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 30 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, may be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE, Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 5 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of February, 1863.

Second—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

Third—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 19 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next. Dated [illegible], 1862.

JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE [illegible] FOR SALE—Four lots of ground between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Store No. [illegible] Fulton-av. Two three-story and basement brick houses in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs. One cottage, with two lots of ground, on Hudson-av., opposite Cypress Hill Cemetery. This property will pay twelve per cent. One splendid three-story and basement brown-stone front house, in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This house will be sold cheap. It is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 18, 21 and 23 President-st., Brooklyn. A very valuable three-story brick house and three lots of ground on the southerly side of Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Kent avs. A large number of valuable lots suitable by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of the new Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to [illegible] SPADER, Lumber Merchants, Corner of [illegible] and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold together or in connection with [illegible] acres mineral lands [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE LOW—A NEAT LITTLE THREE-story, high-stoop brick house [illegible] modern improvements. Also, a number of houses [illegible] and first and second-class stores, worthy the attention of those seeking good investments. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 22, on the north side. Lot 25x132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. [illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. [illegible] West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A THREE-STORY brick house, with water, bath, gas, range and hot air fixtures, at No. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Inquire of Mr. VAN BRUNT, corner Court and Baltic sts. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SAILORS' SNUG HARbor, lease of lot, No. [illegible] 4th-st., near Broadway, and opposite Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s new stores. For particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Bank, corner Avenue D and 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, with all the improvements, on Murray Hill, Ex. 8. Lot 100 feet. Price $14,000. Also a number of very desirable houses in good locations, at prices ranging from $7,500 upward. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

SPRING-STREET.—FOR SALE—A VALUBLE plot of ground 100 feet square on Spring-st., with a substantial building, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, with lot and stable in the rear, on Pacific-st. Terms easy. For particulars apply at No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKlyn, a beautiful residence with eight lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green-house and graperg, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms apply to

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor, No. 33 University-place.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TARRYTOWN—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The house Gothic, 12 rooms and kitchen; the grounds tastefully laid out with all kinds of fruit, about three acres; large barn; view of the Hudson; about 15 minutes from the depot. If desired, the furniture, carriages, horses and all things for occupation. For particulars, &c., FITTON & JONES, Nos. 22 and 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 60 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDing site in Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 21 or 32 acres, no waste, all strong land, and in the highest state of cultivation, four miles from the river, five by road; price $6,000. The site is worth the price to a person that properly values health. Vessels can be seen passing and repassing on the noble Hudson. Address A. B. C., Wappenger's Falls, Dutchess County, New-York. No one need apply unless he wants it for himself to build upon. Unincumbered, title clear, &c.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 1,500, one of 200, and one of 600 acres, well wooded and watered, and 2 miles from market and railroad depots, in Northwestern Illinois. Also, a tract of 400 and one of 80 acres, in this State. Apply to D. M. ROWAN, No. 179 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 43 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 124 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED, with or without steam power. Rent very low. Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL lighted lofts of store No. 21 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, [illegible] and does not corrode. [illegible] JESSUP, KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN BAY-ST., BEtween Tompkinsville and Stapleton, Staten Island, last Tuesday, a ladies' GOLD WATCH, with short chain and hook, the latter containing a blue pearl. The above reward will be paid to the finder. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. GEO. W. STAKE, No. 19 Park-place, New-York.

LOST.—TRANSFER IS STOPPED ON SCRIP NO. [illegible] for 50 shares of NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK, in name of H. H. Martin, Cashier. H. Y. MORGAN & CO.

LOST—A VALUBLE GOLD WATCH, SUPPOSED in the 8th-av. omnibus. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 111 Broadway, (Pacific Mutual Insurance.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee ... LEONARD GROVER, (Also of Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.)

Acting Manager ... Henry C. Jarrett

TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Jan. 26, 1863,

THE GREATEST PLAY OF THE AGE, THE MOST AFFECTING FIVE ACT DRAMA, A MORAL AND HIGH TONED DRAMA! One that embraces all the human sympathies,

EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT,

with the gifted, sensible and popular actress, LUCILLE WESTERN, AS LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.

Supported by the artists who names are annexed:

[illegible]	as	[illegible]
Miss C. Walcot	as	Cornelia Carlyle
Miss Emily Barnett	as	Wilson
Mrs. Le Brun	as	Joyce
Miss Charlotte Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare
Miss Foster	as	Susanne
Miss Le Brun	as	Lucy
LUCILLE WESTERN	as	LADY ISABEL / MADAME VINE
Mr. L. P. Barrett	as	Sir Francis Levison
Mr. C. Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle
Mr. J. E. Studly	as	Earl Mt. Severn
[illegible]	as	Justice Hare
[illegible]	as	Mr. Dill
[illegible]	as	Richard Hare
[illegible]	as	Capt. Thorne
[illegible]	as	[illegible]
Little Le Brun	as	William

The Box Office for the sale of reserved seats will be opened at the Brooklyn Academy of Music THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and will continue so until 5 P. M.

PRICES:

Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle	50 cents
Reserved seats	25 cents extra
Family Circle	25 cents
Private Boxes	$5 and $8

Doors open at 6¾ P. M. Curtain will rise at 7½ P. M.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1863, At 8 o'clock.

Music by "Helmsmüller's 22d Regiment Band," and "Germania Orchestra."

TICKET, admitting a Lady and Gentleman ... $1 50

TICKET, admitting a Gentleman ... 1 00

Tickets may be obtained on application to any Member of the General Committee, or at the Library.

The Hat and Cloak Rooms will, on this occasion, be thrown open gratuitously, for the accommodation of guests.

For Programme, see Brooklyn Evening Papers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: James Thorne, Franklin Woodruff, F. M. Myers, A. V. B. Van Dyck, John R. Kennaday, James H. Forthingham, Adrian Van Sinderen.

THE OPERA.

14th-st.,

Will open MONDAY, Jan. 26.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,

No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars. ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURE TO LADIES.

DIO LEWIS, M. D., of Boston, will address the ladies of Mrs. E. R. PLUMB'S Classes in the NEW, OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, at 2½ o'clock. All ladies interested in Physical Culture are invited to attend.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panorama of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Galilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 374 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session, consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	G. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Grant Burton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. F. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR as descriptive lecturer, either local or traveling; must be well versed in Ancient History, Fine Arts, Mythology and Biography, such a one, who can give undoubted references (and can receive the same) as to moral character and integrity, may address, with real name only, A. B. H., Box No. 129 Times Office, stating where an early interview may be had.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st., corner of Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classics, preparatory course to West Point. Ample buildings, 30 acres of grounds. Next session on Feb. 1. Circulars at No. 509 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding) of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

A. PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., are specialities taught, yet ample provisions are made for the instruction of adult pupils in Spelling, Reading, &c., each pupil being entitled to a room entirely to himself.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 873 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. F. A. ANDREU.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY, AMPLY qualified as to education and experience, wishes to give lessons in the English branches and French, in a school or family, in exchange for board. Failing to secure the above-mentioned position, she would act as visiting governess at a moderate compensation. Reliable references given and required. Address, for three days, H., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 323 New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WELL known in this City for success in teaching the different branches, desires a few more private pupils, or an afternoon engagement in a family or school. Her course of instruction includes English, in all its branches, German, French and music. References to present pupils given. Address A. H., Box No. 161 Times Office.

TEACHERS WANTED IN EVERY STATE, County and town, to supply vacancies, to aid in the transfer of Schools, and to recommend approved Text-Books, Apparatus, &c. Every Teacher can be interested at once, and be well remunerated. Address (with stamp) the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FEW MILES OUT of town, a member of the Church, to teach the English branches, French (must speak it fluently) and vocal and instrumental music; must be a good player on the Piano. Salary $300 a year and board. Address J. T., Box No. 190 New-York *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; she is fond of children, and capable of giving a thorough English education, French, Latin and the rudiments of music; satisfactory reference given. Terms moderate. Address KINGSTON, Station F, 3d-av.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had two years' experience in teaching the English branches and the classics, desires one or two private pupils. For terms and references address for one week, GRADUATE, Box No. 182 Times Office.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT (Episcopal) wishes a situation as tutor, in a school or private family, where he can give two or three hours during the day. Satisfactory references furnished. Address J. W. P., Box No. 4,661 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, to teach the English branches, music and drawing, if required; young children preferred. Address J. [illegible], Box [illegible] Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

First time this season, Bulwer's great play of THE LADY OF LYONS.

With new scenery, superb costumes of the time, both civil and military, and most powerfully cast.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Damas	Mr. Mark Smith
Beauseant	Mr. Charles Fisher
Glavis	Mr. Reynolds
[illegible]	Mr. Norton
Gaspar, Landlord of the Golden Lion	Mr. C. Holland
[illegible]	Mr. Young
Major Desmoulins	Mr. Parkes
Captain Dupont	Mr. Peyton
Captain Gervais	Mr. Pope
Notary	Mr. Turner
Pauline	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Deschappelles	Mrs. Vernon
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. John Sefton
Marian	[illegible]

The new scenery by Mr. Isherwood, will consist of SALOON AND DRAWING-ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF MONSIEUR DESCHAPPELLES. EXTERIOR OF THE GOLDEN LION INN. THE WIDOW MELNOTTE'S COTTAGE. VIEW OF THE CITY OF LYONS.

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.

To-morrow (TUESDAY), 25th time this season, the THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with the standard cast of the establishment.

WEDNESDAY—Sixth time this season, Boucicault's Comedy, LOVE AND MONEY.

THURSDAY—First time this season, Morton's Standard Comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

FRIDAY—Eighth time, PAULINE.

SATURDAY—Third time, Boucicault's Comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, ROAD TO RUIN, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS and A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress ... Miss LAURA KEENE

Open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

UNRIVALED SUCCESS.

Fourth week of the engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD, QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG, whose beautiful personations have attracted elegant audiences, and stamped Laura Keene's THE FASHIONABLE THEATRE OF NEW-YORK.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,

Will be performed for the first time the comic operetta entitled THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

PAUL, (the Pet) ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD in which character she will sing, "Dear Friends around me Smiling," "The Pious Child," "Sweet Eyes," "Scelette," "Good-bye, Sisters," with all the characters, and the Finale, "Vive la Compagnie."

THE CAST EMBRACES ALL THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

To commence with the commedietta of MR. AND MRS. WHITE, in which Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Emma Taylor, Mr. Stewart Robson, Mr. H. F. Daly, and Mr. Stoddard, will appear.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,

Will be produced a new and exceedingly-elaborated version of a famous FAIRY BURLESQUE, devised, compiled, and re-written by a popular dramatic author, with splendid scenery, wardrobe, properties, &c., in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will sustain the original character, and in which THE ARAB GIANT ... MR. GOSHAU (who has been engaged at great expense), will perform a speaking character.

Seats can be secured in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

The great Pantomimic Actress, CUBAS, in a new character, NARAMATTAH, THE CHILD OF THE FOREST, which has created a great sensation in all the European cities, rivaling the celebrated Celeste.

MR. C. W. COULDOCK, in his great performance of PETER PROBITY, in the charming drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, received with unbounded applause every evening.

MONDAY and TUESDAY will be presented, NARAMATTAH, THE CHILD OF THE FOREST.

Naramattah, (first time in New-York) ... CUBAS

Also, LAST WEEK of the domestic drama, THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

Peter Probity ... Mr. C. W. Couldock

Grace ... Miss Couldock

PALACE GARDEN.

ADRIEN'S LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1863.

And every evening during the week. Introducing an original idea each evening.

An equal chance for each individual in the audience to show their smartness in GUESSING.

A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH will be given to the one who shall guess nearest the ONE number drawn from a THOUSAND.

Dr. ADRIEN'S Farewell entertainments in PRESTIDIGITATIONS, Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald*.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.

Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND CONCERT IN BEHALF OF THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.

Minister—Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7¾ o'clock, P. M.

Mad. Clara M. Brinckerhoff, soprano; Miss Mary Hawley, contralto; Mr. Simpson, tenor; Mr. Morrow, baritone; Mr. Berge, pianist; and Mr. Apoy, violinist. Choruses for male voices by Verhulst, Rossini and Mendelssohn.

Tickets, 50 cents; may be procured at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; at the bookstore of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Hall.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE LOST ARTS, BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863.

LECTURE TO-MORROW EVENING.—Rev. GEORGE C. ARNOLD, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the West 28th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., New-York, at 7½ o'clock, TO-MORROW EVENING, 27th inst., for the benefit of a Church in a neighboring city. Subject—*The Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America*. Tickets 25 cents each; for sale at the door.

REV. W. H. MILBURN.—ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the eloquent blind preacher, will deliver a lecture before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) 23d-st., near 6th-av. Subject—*John of Antioch*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of lecture.

DR. MACGOWAN'S ILLUSTRATED LECtures on Japan, TO-NIGHT, in the Brooklyn Athenæum, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, in Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, and in EVENING in Union Hall, Williamsburgh.

For Lectures, address No. 519 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 2.45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 2 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Nyack at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, AS UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH, AND SIGNAL SUCCESS in her wonderful personation of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, THE HIT OF THE SEASON, HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,

will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.

[illegible] MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR., and MR. EDWIN ADAMS, [illegible] to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertory of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. E. SELWYN. ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Musical Conductor ... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS By MONS. PHILLIPE AND MR. E. WALLIS.

THE CAST will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden ... Miss BATEMAN (Her fourth appearance at this theatre.)

Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorenz, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. L. [illegible]
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Sherwell
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. F. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1863.

LE DEPIT AMOUREUX, Comedie in five acts by MOLIERE.

LE FEU AU CONVENT, Comedie in one act by Theodore Barrière.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. SARDONVILLE, No. 628 Broadway.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE,

585 BROADWAY 585.

Unprecedented success. Second week of the Great Napoleon Troupe, acknowledged by the Press and the public the best entertainment in the City.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 26, and during the week, Professor NAPOLEON and Troupe in their GRAND NEOTERIC OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1863.

By members of COOPER UNION CLASS, assisted by Miss E. COLMAN, Reading by Miss SAIDEE A. COLE. Song by Mr. THOMAS WHITE, and the prodigies, COM. NUTT, now performing at the Museum, with MISS LAVINIA WARREN, who will appear by kind permission of P. T. Barnum, Esq., this night only, in the Concert Room, being in aid of the Institution for the Sick Wives and Children of deceased and absent Soldiers. Concert conducted by G. F. BRISTOW.

Tickets 25 cents, and for sale at Bristow & Hardenbrook's piano-forte warerooms, No. 663 Broadway; also at the door.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,

No. 609 Broadway.

L. B. Lent ... Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, ANTONY and CLEOPATRA, who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Burlesque opera, LA SONNAMBULA.

Miss Julia Gould	as	Amina
G. Swain Buckley	as	Elvino
R. Bishop Buckley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON Will give his THIRD GRAND EXHIBITION of the LAUGHING GAS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

Fifteen gentlemen will inhale the gas. From arrangements completed, Dr. Colton believes he can promise an exhibition of thrilling interest, equal to the first.

Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.

Tickets crowded out of the two first exhibitions, good for this.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wedn'y, Jan. 28.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $125

Second Cabin Passage ... 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110

Second Cabin Passage ... 60

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 1st of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is at the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 25 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Jan. 31
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $35. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau ... $[illegible]

Passage money to Havana ... [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAE.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. G. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. B. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at [illegible] P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at [illegible] o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE remain for the public to see the charming little MISS LAVINIA WARREN, THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY, who is to be MARRIED TO GEN. TOM. THUMB, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 10, after which she will never be exhibited.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE, THEN, remain for the public to see her. During these few days she will be seen in company with COMMODORE NUTT, THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTTY, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 P. M.

HER MORNING LEVEES, from 10 to 12, are much less crowded, and more comfortable for LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES, whose only object is to see her and other living curiosities.

HER AFTERNOON AND EVENING LEVEES are accompanied by SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, at each of which is produced the favorite Comedy, CHARLES THE SECOND; Or, WAGGERIES IN WAPPING.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Mons. Bremback, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

TO MISS LAVINIA WARREN, THE LOVELIEST LITTLE LADY LIVING.

Sure the fairies, those beings of loveliness rare, Who in grace far excel the coarse creatures of earth, Must have borne thee from fairy-land hither; for where, Save in Oberon's realm, could such beauty have birth?

Then it is so small—scarce a three-year-old baby in size! And so perfect—a Psyche, mature and complete! And oh! what a pair of dark, soul-thrilling eyes! What a form! what a bust! and what dear little feet!

Nature's miniature often, fair lady, I've seen, But ne'er saw one before from all blemishes free. 'Tis no wonder they style thee of beauty the queen: For Eugenie herself must surrender to thee.

Not the statue of Venus, where every charm Cunning fancy in woman would seem to combine, Nor of Lilliput, rivals that exquisite form [illegible]

No wonder a victim of "love at first sight," The "General," surrendered to beauty so rare; [illegible] And she challenges Earth to produce such a pair!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera On MARCH 2.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	3 00
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 478 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st. Complete course in Vocal Culture, ELOCUTION and the New, Light, or Parlor Gymnastics.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-first season, 1862—1863. Third concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863. Orchestral Pieces—Schumann's Symphony No. 1; Concert Overture by Rubinstein, Overture to Tannhauser by Wagner, and Beethoven's Concerto in G for the piano. Solo Performers—Messrs. E. Perring, "Tenor," and S. B. Mills, "Piano." Conductor—Theodore Eisfeld. Extra-member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert $1 to each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. [illegible] SPIES, Secretary.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Twenty-sixth Exhibition of this school will be repeated in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst.; commencing at 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission 20 cents; Children 15 cents; to be had at the door.

No postponement on account of the weather.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.

No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. E. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 187 6th-av., near 13th-st.—Classes forming for the second quarter. Ladies and misses meet Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3; gentlemen, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Individual lessons at times not occupied. For more full particulars apply as above.

BALLS.

THE 24TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 46 Maiden-lane.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 136 Pearl-st.

ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 26½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that, having withdrawn his entire interest, and purchased that of his brother, ED. G. BRADBURY, in the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, he will open on Feb. 1, his new warerooms for the sale of his celebrated piano fortes. WM. B. BRADBURY.

No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvements and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers. The only instruments of the class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have never failed to take the first premium wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with a "church organ of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of the musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it came quite equal to them;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and GOTTSCHALK, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.

Prices $60 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 663 Broadway, between 4th and 5th sts.

NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled in beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $125. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Garbart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by G. F. BRISTOW, No. 663 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements; full iron-plate, overstrung bass, and fully guaranteed; made to order; cost $600; for $250, including stool and cover. Also, parlor and bedroom suites at a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 109 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, first-class new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. C. DAVIES, No. 609 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, on sale at No. 738 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $50, $60, $70, $100, $125, $150, $200. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Several Divisions of Our Army Advanced Beyond Murfreesboro.

The Rebel Army at Tullahoma and Shelbyville.

The Report Regarding Longstreet Well Authenticated.

General [illegible] of the Rebels on the Cumberland River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

For the last week everything has been quiet with the army at Murfreesboro. Several divisions have advanced, and are at some distance beyond that place. The rebel army is said to be at Tullahoma and Shelbyville, and well-authenticated reports reach us of BRAGG's supersedure by LONGSTREET, and that the latter's army corps has arrived at Shelbyville from Virginia.

The Confederate army is reported in a pitiable condition, their wounded—many of whom were removed [illegible] daily by scores for want of medicines and proper food. The conscripts, particularly those from Tennessee, are dissatisfied, and are daily deserting, and the whole army are destitute of tents, shoes and comfortable clothing. The contrast between our troops and these ragged conscripts, who are daily arriving here, is great indeed—scarcely any of the latter having anything better than a cotton jacket to protect them from the weather. Overcoats are "played out" in the Confederacy, as a soldier remarked to me the other day.

Notwithstanding the ill-fed and worse clothed condition of the rebels, it is an undoubted fact that they display an amount of daring and energy not approached by our soldiers.

While the battle was being fought at Stone River, their cavalry were actively engaged in cutting off our supply trains. And since then, WHEELER's Cavalry have made a dash on the nearly repaired railroad to Murfreesboro and destroyed a construction train. FORREST, STEARNS and WHEELER having united their cavalry, made a detour through the country, and were some days since marching on Charlotte, a town west of Nashville. Following the course of the Cumberland, they sent out a part of WHEELER's Division, under MCCANN, to attempt the capture of some of the small boats engaged in bringing supplies to ROSECRANS' army from Harpeth Shoals. On Tuesday, the 14th inst., they fired into the transport *Charter*, laden with Commissary and Quartermaster stores, and after capturing the guards, some fifteen men, and paroling them, set fire to and destroyed boat and freight.

The next attack was made on Wednesday afternoon. The rebels being securely posted upon the high bluffs of the river, placed their guns—four in number—in such position as to bring to or sink any boat which should attempt to pass. The three steamers, *Trio*, *Parthenia* and *Hastings*—the latter with two hundred wounded on board—under convoy of the Nashville gunboat, the *W. H. Sidell*, left here early on Wednesday morning, and by afternoon had reached the upper end of Harpeth Shoals. The *Trio* was first fired into and captured, and the *Parthenia* next treated in like manner. The *Hastings*, after her surrender, was boarded by the rebels, who immediately paroled all the sick and wounded on board, and after transferring them to the *Trio*, the *Hastings* and *Parthenia* were burned. During this time the *Sidell*, armed with 3 six-pound guns, was occasionally replying to the shots of the enemy, but as the boat was so constructed that her guns could not be loaded without exposing the gunners to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, and having had several men disabled by their fire, it was determined by the commander, Lieut. W. VAN DORN, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, to surrender. Accordingly, her colors were ordered to be struck, and a sergeant, in the execution of the order, was killed by a shot from the rebels. Soon, however, the Lieutenant made known his intention of quietly giving up the boat, aided, no doubt, by the pilot and engineer, both of whom were selected for their respective positions with a due regard to their "Southern sympathies." The crew were paroled and released. Lieut. VAN DORN, however, was retained by the rebels, and the crew report that they will surely hang him, in retaliation for the destruction of several houses, burnt by his orders, last week. The *Sidell* was then destroyed.

Thus perished the entire "navy" of the port of Nashville, on Cumberland River. The *Sidell* was constructed here, during the past season, and was intended to convoy boats between Nashville and the shoals, at a low stage of water. She was covered with sheet-iron, and was thought by some to be a "big thing," but the sequel has proved that she could not cope with the artillery of the rebels. The commanding General hearing of the loss of the *Charter*, sent a force under Gen. STANLEY to attack the rebels, but unfortunately the troops were unable to cross Harpeth River on account of the rise and were obliged to return. The rebel force is believed to be on the south bank of the Cumberland, and are some four thousand strong, with two batteries. It is probable that they will attack our boats as they ascend the river, and as their position is such that but few shots from gunboats can reach them, it will no doubt become necessary to send an attacking party by land to dislodge them.

On Wednesday we were visited by a violent rainstorm, which during the night turned to hail and snow, causing a rise of some fourteen feet in the river. All day Thursday and Friday it snowed, and at present the ground is covered with five inches of ice and snow, and the weather colder than ever before known by the "oldest inhabitant." The river is now navigable for boats of the largest size, and as soon as the rebels are driven away the city will no doubt be supplied with many of the necessary articles of life of which we are sadly in need. There is no article of merchandise that is not needed here, and hope that will not bring remunerative prices to the seller. I quote the ruling rates for some of the substantials: Butter, 61 per pound; sugar, [illegible]; coffee, [illegible]; [illegible]; lard, [illegible]; hams, none; eggs, 80c. per dozen; apples, [illegible] per bushel; raisins, none; lemons, none; potatoes, none; flour, $12 per bbl. All other articles are at correspondingly high rates, the stock of dry goods is exceedingly small, and an overcoat of fair quality costs from $60 to $70.

The "Provost Judge," and the "Military Police," have stirred up quite a commotion in town for the last two days by ordering the brokers to deliver up to their custody all their Confederate money. Several men, not brokers, have also been compelled to disgorge. One party delivered over to Judge [illegible] $30,000 of the "graybacks." I hear this order questioned as to its legality, in high places, and its may possibly be tested. The brokers, in many instances, purchased the money from the National soldiers who had their United States currency taken from them when captured by the enemy, and this stuff given in its stead. They also bought a good deal from the captured "Confeds," who recently passed through here on their way North. Altogether, it is regarded as an unauthorized proceeding, as no order prohibiting parties from dealing in it has ever been issued in this State.

C. H. W. B.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, of 19th, says: "From officers of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, who arrived here yesterday, we learn that our advance is some eight miles beyond Murfreesboro, where substantial works of defence are being erected. The pursuit of BRAGG's army was not followed up, on account of the crippled condition of the Union troops, after the five or six days' hard fighting in front of Murfreesboro and at the Stone River.

It is currently believed by our leading officers that the rebels have lately been heavily reinforced from their army at Richmond. Deserters, of whom many hundreds have lately come into our lines, state that Gen. LONGSTREET has certainly superseded BRAGG, and that he brought with him from Lee's army not less than 30,000 reinforcements. They also state that Gen. LONGSTREET had given orders to place his army in the best possible condition, with a view to an early attack on Gen. ROSECRANS' position.

"The opinion was generally held by the rebel Generals, according to the stories of deserters, that Gen. ROSECRANS had lost one-half his army in the late fights, and that it was impossible for him to receive reinforcements at an early day, on account of all his lines of communication being destroyed. It was, therefore, argued by them that, with the reinforcements they had received from Richmond, they could easily fall upon and destroy ROSECRANS' army, and then occupy Nashville and Middle Tennessee with comparative ease.

It was the general opinion in our army that they would soon be attacked by the rebels, in which event a terrible battle will be fought. The rebels regard their cause in the Southwest as desperate, and believe that the only thing which will save them will be the defeat of ROSECRANS and the total destruction of his army. With this object in view, LONGSTREET was sent out to supersede BRAGG, and will be furnished with all the reinforcements that can be spared from Richmond.

We have no doubt that another great battle will soon be fought near Murfreesboro, and it is not improbable that it may be commenced this week. An attack is certainly anticipated by Gen. ROSECRANS, and he is making every preparation to receive and repel the enemy.

Some uneasiness is felt as to the ability of our army to again cope with the rebels. We are told by well-informed officers that there is no cause for any apprehension of disaster to our arms. Gen. ROSECRANS understands the situation thoroughly. He has lately been reinforced to make his army as effective as he desires, and is confident of victory when the great struggle comes off.

The headquarters of Gen. LONGSTREET are at Shelbyville, his army being extended from that point to Tullahoma, over a country highly favorable for aggressive military movements, and covering all the main roads through that section. Gen. ROSECRANS' present position is said to be one of great natural strength, and easily defensible."

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 25.

The rebel guerrillas FORREST, STEARNS and WHEELER, were at Franklin, Tenn., yesterday with 6,000 cavalry.

The rebels attacked the bridge guards on the Chattanooga road, ten miles from the city, to-day, but were repulsed with two killed and several wounded. One of our men was killed.

There is a fleet of twenty-two boats at Clarksville, and three gunboats. A large mail is on board the fleet.

It rained all day yesterday and last night, and the river has risen six inches.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

An Arrival at Cairo From Memphis—A Small Steamer Captured by the Rebels Near that City—Recent Rebel Outrages—Operations of the Western Sanitary Commission—Men Wanted, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

The Sanitary Commission steamer *Sir William Wallace* arrived from Memphis early this morning, having left the latter place on Sunday. The strong current in the river protracted her passage to about sixty hours. She comes up for sanitary supplies, bringing nothing except about a hundred bales of cotton on freight. The troops of Gen. GRANT are moving below as fast as transports can be provided for them. Their destination is unknown.

Dr. W. M. PARRISH, one of the Inspectors of the Sanitary Commission, who came up as a passenger, informs me that a small steamer which were lying near the City of Memphis, about the middle of last week, was surprised by a guerrilla party at night; her crew were set on shore, and the boat moved up the river, and across to the Arkansas shore, where she was burned. The attacking party came provided with an engineer, pilot and boatmen, to insure the success of the expedition.

The tone of feeling among the rebels all along the river is represented as thoroughly malevolent and devilish. They permit no opportunity to escape them for visiting death and destruction upon the Unionists and their property. Nothing in the history of savage warfare could exceed the brutality practiced upon the wounded and sick soldiers who fell into their hands on board of the steamers at Harpeth Shoals. For the credit of humanity, the Surgeon in charge of the sick and wounded on board attributes much of the unbridled ferocity exhibited on that occasion to the influence of rum.

There are three principal regimental hospitals in Memphis for the use of the sick and wounded, containing in all about 1,700 patients, besides some 600 in the fort, making a total of some 2,300. The Overton Hotel, which has been converted into a hospital, is the principal one, and furnishes very comfortable quarters for the sick; the only drawback being that the rooms being small, there is imperfect ventilation, and the structure of the building requires many more attendants than would be necessary in large wards.

Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, the Corresponding Secretary of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis, superintends the Western Department, assisted by Mr. YEATMAN, President of the St. Louis Department, who travels to all points requiring attention.

Dr. R. C. HOPKINS has been in charge of the hospitals at Memphis, and is the Sanitary Superintendent. The headquarters of the Commission for the West is at Louisville. They have a steamer, the *Sir Wm. Wallace*, under charter, at $200 per day, to carry supplies and to move the sick and wounded from the vicinity of the battle-fields.

In view of the fact that nearly all the supplies have to come from the North and East, the condition of the numerous sick and helpless soldiers is as good as could be expected.

There is a large collection of contrabands at Memphis and Corinth—about 2,000 in each place. At Memphis they are employed on the fortifications. They have rations and are paid for their labor—at least theoretically—and their condition as to health has much improved since the establishment of hospitals for their accommodation at those places. Previous to this, the deaths were upon an average of five per day, but the mortality is now but over five per week.

The agents of the Sanitary Commission at Louisville are preparing a registry of all the sick, wounded and dead which have come under their care in the hospitals and elsewhere, so that any questions can be answered concerning the whereabouts of missing persons.

The new gunboats *Indianola* and *Chillicothe* are due here to-day or to-morrow, both having left from above and have been heard from passing the rapids. Our fighting material is fast accumulating, but we very much need a thousand or two of seamen, landsmen and ordinary seamen for the Mississippi Squadron. The inducements are greater than those held out for any other department of the service.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER calls for men, and in his advertisements sets forth the following, among other inducements to bring them forward:

"The number of steamers now fitting out offers a fine opportunity to the Western young men to enlist in the naval vessels of the United States now on the Western waters, and any one not over forty years of age will be received, provided he brings with him a certificate of a surgeon that he has no chronic disease or physical debility of any kind. No person under 18 years of age will be received without the written consent of parents attested before a Justice of the Peace.

The inducements to enter the navy on the Western waters are very great—promotion to command for those who earn it; good pay and subsistence, and comforts not to be found in the land service. Any one who wishes to enter the navy will have their actual mileage paid them on their arrival at Cairo, or any naval rendezvous, and after they are delivered on board the receiving ship.

The enlistments will be for the war, but not less than one year. If for the war, two months' advance will be paid, when the person enlisting presents himself on board receiving ship, and every one will be allowed to leave a half-pay ticket for his family, from the day of enlistment. An additional examination by the surgeon will take place on board the receiving ship, and any one attempting to deceive will not enjoy the benefit of this notice.

The following are the rates of pay to which persons are eligible on being sent from the receiving-ship to a vessel-of-war; all persons, though, must enter as common, ordinary seamen or landsmen, and obtain such higher rates as they may be fitted for:

Yeoman	$40 to $45 per month, and one ration.
Armorer	25 and one ration.
Master-at-Arms	25 and one ration.
Ship's Corporal	20 and one ration.
Coxswains	24 and one ration.
Quartermasters	24 and one ration.
Quarter-Gunners	20 and one ration.
Captain of Forecastle	24 and one ration.
Captain of Tops	20 and one ration.
Coopers	20 and one ration.
Painters	20 and one ration.
Ship's Steward	30 and one ration.
Officers' Steward	30 and one ration.
Cooks	24 and one ration.
Master of Band	20 and one ration.
Musicians	15 and one ration.
Seamen	18 and one ration.
Ordinary Seamen	14 and one ration.
Landsmen	12 and one ration.
Firemen, first-class	30 and one ration.
Firemen, second class	25 and one ration.
Coalheavers	18 and one ration.

Lieut. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, of the Mississippi Squadron, has been authorized by the Navy Department to raise a battalion of men for this service in New-York.

DE SOTO.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ariel, with $393,799 in Treasure.

Final Triumph of Mosquera in the United States of Colombia.

Capitulation of the Last Forces of the Reactionists Under Canal.

A TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

Reported Bombardment of Acapulco by the French.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, A. G. JONES, Commanding, with mails, passengers and specie, arrived at this port, yesterday morning. The *Ariel* sailed from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., at 3½ P. M., under convoy of the gunboat *Connecticut*, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 2 A. M., on 25th inst. The *Ariel* has experienced very heavy weather homeward. She brings $393,799 in specie, consigned as follows:

Thos. Watson & Son	$2,450	A. McLane	40,416
Order	3,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	119,000
L. McMurray & Co.	1,000	Total	$386,799
Amer. Ex. Bank	30,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Howes & Cromwell	[illegible]	Hargous & Macoss	[illegible]
Howes & Cromwell	[illegible]	Ribon & Munoz	1,300
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	24,000	Thompson & Hunter	640
J. T. Haywood	3,000	M. T. De Pumarijo	700
J. B. Newton & Co.	3,000	Order	1,000
W. H. Taylor	7,000	Sampson & Iglesias	1,000
Frank Baker	40,000	E. & H. T. Anthony	460
J. G. Parker & Sons	16,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,394
J. Hunter, & Co.	3,400	James Hale	775
Order	14,450	Total	$7,000

The *Ariel* also brings important news from the United States of Colombia, which will be found in the letter of our correspondent, given below.

We acknowledge favors at the hands of the Purser of the *Ariel*.

IMPORTANT FROM PANAMA.

Peace Completely Established in the Republic—Surrender of the Centralist Army in Cauca—Reported Bombardment of Acapulco by the French, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

By the British steamship *Anne*, which arrived at Panama from Buenaventura, in our neighboring State of Cauca, on the 13th instant, we have received the welcome intelligence that our civil war, which has lasted three years, is ended. Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, after eight of our nine States had submitted to his sway, found a force of about 2,000 men still in arms against him in the province of Pasto, State of Cauca, on the frontier of Ecuador, led by that active and enterprising General, ARBOLEDA. ARBOLEDA having been assassinated, Gen. CANAL, who claimed to be President of the Republic, assumed the command. He soon found himself face to face with one of MOSQUERA's victorious Generals, and being without means to prolong successfully the war, capitulated on the 20th December and thus ended the strife, leaving MOSQUERA the undisputed master of the whole of New-Granada, now called the United States of Colombia. I send you a translation of the Treaty of Peace:

TREATY OF PEACE.

We, GABRIEL REYES, P., General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations in the South, on the one part, and EVARISTO DELGADO and JOSE MARIA BUCHELL, on the other, at the City of Cali, on the 20th December, 1862, with the object of establishing, by means of a treaty, peace between the Government of the United States of Colombia and the forces which Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL commands in the Southern Provinces of the Sovereign State of Cauca, having exchanged our respective credentials, have stipulated as follows:

1. The Provinces occupied by Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL, with all his forces, recognize, and submit peaceably to, the Government of the United States of Colombia.

2. The Government guarantees to those forces all the rights enjoyed by other citizens of the Republic, including life, liberty and security of persons and property.

3. The Government shall grant an amnesty to include every individual compromised in the political struggle, which terminated by virtue of the present treaty—whether they figured in a public or private capacity.

4. The Government shall assist those persons to whom it furnishes passports for their respective homes, with the means for their journey, when required.

5. The Government shall furnish passports to those who wish to leave the country.

6. The present treaty shall be ratified and exchanged within twenty-four hours, and shall then come into effect.

7. This treaty shall be sanctioned by the Government of the United States of Colombia on the one part, and by Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL on the other.

Hostilities between the forces of the Government of Colombia and those of Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL shall cease, for which purpose the celebration of an arrangement shall be had for the cantonment of the forces of the one and the other part, and for their subsistence and maintenance.

In faith of which we sign two of the same tenor.

GABRIEL REYES P.
EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELL.

DARIO CAICEDO, Secretary.
CALI, 20th Dec., 1862.

We ratify the present treaty.

GABRIEL REYES P.
EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELL.

CALI Dec. 20, 1862.

CALI, Dec. 20, 1862.

General-in-Chief of the Army of Operation in the South:

We have the honor to inclose to you the ratified treaty of peace which we yesterday celebrated, thus fulfilling the 7th stipulation of said treaty.

We remain, &c., EVARISTO DELGADO,
JOSE MARIA REYES.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CANTONMENT AND SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMIES.

We, GABRIEL REYES P., General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations in the South, on the one part, and EVARISTO DELGADO and JOSE MARIA BUCHELL, on the other part, in order to give effect to the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace celebrated on this day, have agreed as follows:

1. The troops of one and the other part shall continue to occupy the same territory, whose limits are fixed in the 3d Article of the armistice celebrated on the 10th December, 1862.

2. For their subsistence, they shall use the tithe, in conformity with the 3d Article of the same armistice.

In faith of which we sign two of the same tenor.

GABRIEL REYES P.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELL.
EVARISTO DELGADO.

DARIO CAICEDO, Secretary to the General-in-Chief.
CALI, Dec. 20, 1862.

The British steamship *Salado* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, with dates from Carthagena to the 11th, and from Bogota a day or two later than previous accounts. This vessel brought no news, with the exception of the facts that Gen. MOSQUERA had been declared by the Convention of Antioquia Governor of that State, and that the National Convention was to open its sessions, in the City of Rio Negro, on the 1st February.

The State of Panama is quiet. The Legislature is still in session in this city. That body has lately passed a law taxing spirits and tobacco. Every still in the country must pay 20 cents per litre each month on the measurement of the still, and tobacco pays 20 cents the kilogramme. Foreign spirits pay 10 cents per litre. All persons who refuse to pay these taxes are deprived of the benefits of the Courts, the right to make wills, &c. It remains to be seen whether the tax on foreign spirits is in accordance with laws, contracts and treaties, and whether the penalties inflicted are not contrary to treaty guarantees.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* will leave Panama for the South coast about Saturday next. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* will remain at Panama. The United States gunboat *Connecticut* arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th, having in convoy the steamship *Ariel*, from New-York, and will leave with her to-day. She will see her through the Islands, and then return in time to convoy the steamer from Aspinwall of the 25th.

Mr. NELLIS, the man without arms, is showing off his skill with his toes in Panama.

The *Constitution* brings a report that the French fleet was to bombard the forts at Acapulco the day after she left.

The steamers from Central and South America are not due till the 21st.

The battalion under Colonel, now General, SANTACOLOMA, that have garrisoned Panama for the past eight months, will return to Carthagena in two or three days, on the British steamer *Saladin*, their services being no longer required.

The Panama Railroad Company's new brig *Bogota*, which put into Kingston, Jamaica, a month since, on account of the loss of a mast, arrived at Aspinwall four days since, and is now discharging cargo.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Communications Cut off—Their Reported Defeat at Puebla—Their Vanguard Surprised and Cut to Pieces.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting and exciting character.

French communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by the Mexican guerrillas, and can only be reestablished and kept up by the French posting strong guards all along the routes.

The Mexican guerrillas are in strong force all along the coast, and worry the French unceasingly.

It is reported that the French have again been repulsed and driven back from before Puebla with great loss.

The French General's (BERTHIER) vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand of the French troops were killed and wounded.

Several French officers were taken by the lasso and dragged off.

The prospects of the French look exceedingly bad. They can get no supplies from the country, and they are surrounded by a most determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them.

No French soldier can stray from his camp, without being lassoed and dragged off by some Mexican guerrilla who is on the watch for him.

The small-pox, in its most malignant form, has broken out in Vera Cruz, and a lazaretto is being built for this class of patients.

City Talk About Albany Matters.

The critical condition of the question of the Speakership at the adjournment of the Legislature on Saturday, was the subject of no little excitement in the City yesterday. In accordance with the modern conviction that religion and politics are inseparable, not a few mingled discussions about the Speakership with more devotional subjects. Of course the prevailing opinions were indicative of the prevailing political opinions of the disputants. Indignant Democrats denounced what they called the proposed outrage of organizing the Assembly by buying over a Democratic member. On the contrary, jubilant Republicans argued that the Republican members of the Legislature were in reality magnanimous in their effort to elect a political opponent to the Speakership. The general impression appeared to be that the election of Mr. CALLICOTT, or a kindred man, is a foregone conclusion. Of course the Democracy vow all sorts of vengeance, and say many hard things which are excusable only under the circumstances, and which will no doubt be forgotten after the Assembly has been in working order a week. One of the more indignant of the unterrified avowed that "force always follows fraud;" that Mr. CALLICOTT would not live to take his seat, and that his voting with the Republicans is very unfair to his constituents. On the whole, however, there seems every probability that New-York will pursue the even tenor of its way, even if Mr. CALLICOTT is elected.

A BUGBEAR.—A ridiculous story has been circulated that Gen. WOOL has undertaken to have all the State Militia regiments brought under his authority, and the State Rights sticklers have got themselves in a fever of fermentation thereupon. The simple fact is, that Gen. WOOL undertook to control the new recruits enlisted in his district, believing that as soon as a recruit was mustered into the United States service, he was under his control, as a United States officer. It appears that a different opinion is entertained at Albany, but there is not the slightest chance of any serious difficulty. Uncle Sam has too much love and gratitude toward New-York to wish to do anything not strictly legal. The story about Gen. WOOL's ordering "regimental Commanders" to report their force to him is nonsense. If Gen. WOOL assumed such authority, his orders would necessarily come through the Division and Brigade Commanders first.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM still caters for the "dear public." In various lines he tempts the curious to visit his Museum, the scientific his aquaria, and the theatrically inclined his Lecture-room. Each has its full quota of the queer, the beautiful and the sensational. The crowds who swarm to see Miss WARREN, little Tom Thumb, and littler Commodore NUTT, are numbered literally by tens of thousands. The approaching wedding is a fixed fact, and the rush in consequence is absolutely startling.

An Official Statement of Rebel Barbarities in Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA, INDEPENDENCE MO., Jan. 11, 1863.

GENERAL: Private JOHNSON, of the artillery company, was brought in dead to-day. He is *the fifth one murdered last week*, four from the artillery and one from the militia. If you could see their mangled bodies, you would not wonder why it is that I write you that guerrillas' wives should be forced out of the country. They were all wounded and killed afterward, in the most horrible manner that fiends could devise: all were shot in the head, *and several of their faces are terribly cut to pieces with boot heels. Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears cut off close to his head.* Whether this inhuman act was committed while he was alive or not, I have no means of knowing. To see human beings treated as my men have been by outlaws, is more than I can bear.

Ten of these men, armed as they are, *with their wives and children to act as spies*, are equal to twenty-five of mine. *Guerrillas are threatening Union women in the county.* I am arresting the wives and sisters of some of the most notorious ones, to prevent them from carrying their wicked plans into execution. They have also looted an occupied house in the [illegible] of the county, and are collecting [illegible]. There are many complaints on the subject, in some of those arrested claim to be Southern sympathizers. Some of the Union men have asked me if the order suspending your assessment applies to the one spoken of above. I tell them I do not know, to ask J. BROWN HOVEY.

Yours truly,

W. R. PENICK, Col. 5th Cav. M. S. M.

Gen. BEN. LOAN, Jefferson City, Mo.

A true copy: E. W. SEVERANCE, Lieut. and A.D.C.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The Chicago *Post* gives the following particulars of the scene of the recent victory in the West: "Arkansas Post is on the east side (left bank) of the river, and consisted of one store, a blacksmith-shop and a grocery. There is a road running from the place to St. Charles, on White River. The distance across is thirty miles. It was reported that a rebel force was at St. Charles, where the fortifications are very formidable. Gen. GORMAN had gone up White River with a view of taking that place. The capture of Arkansas Post will prevent the rebels from placing a battery at Cypress Bend, below Napoleon, on the Mississippi, where it was feared they would seriously obstruct the passage of transports on the way to Vicksburgh. The rebel Gen. HOLMES sent away most of his forces from Little Rock two weeks ago, to some point down the river. It may be that he has concluded to make a stand at St. Charles. If so, an early engagement will take place thereabouts.

—Gen. ROSECRANS is bringing delinquent officers in his army up to the mark. His last field order reads "that Col. WM. B. CASSIDY, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, is, for drunkenness on the morning of the 31st ult., at the most critical moment of the battle, when his regiment was engaged with the enemy, thereby rendering him incapable of receiving or giving orders, and imperiling the safety of his entire command, dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States. The following have been dismissed from the army, for cowardice: Lieuts. Henry Week and William C. Willard, Seventy-ninth Illinois; Capts. David Jamison and W. W. Schuler, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Lieut. John J. Armitage, Eighty-sixth Indiana; Lieut. George Bartlett, Thirtieth Indiana; Lieut. A. B. Forbes, Eighty-eighth Indiana.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, whose special duty it is to watch the development of the rebel navy in England, writes from Liverpool, under date of Dec. 31, that Commodore MAURY had just returned from Russia, whither it was suspected that he had been to procure guns for the steamers in course of construction at LAIRD's shipyard. *Lieut. LATIMER, a son of Commodore LATIMER, who died at Pensacola some years since*, and a Mr. ADGER, of Charleston, were expected to go out with the Commodore in one of his vessels. The correspondent says that at LAIRD's shipyard he was solemnly assured that the three vessels in course of construction, one of which is called the "293," were designed for the China trade. That of 2,000 tons, he says, will need a man-of-war to manage her.

—The Catholic *Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, states that Rev. JOHN T. NEALIS, O. S. D., formerly of the Archdiocese of Ohio, but for the last year or so pastor of the Catholic church at Chattanooga, Tenn., has just died at that place from the effects of wounds inflicted on him by a party of three ruffians, who waylaid him on the public highway, and having cruelly beaten him, then shot him with a revolver. He lingered a month after in great agony, when death ended his sufferings.

—Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, under date of Washington, Jan. 22, has issued an order which reads as follows: Commanders of Regiments, Batteries and Posts, will make an immediate report to Capt. H. CLAY WOOD, U. S. A., mustering and disbursing officer, Washington, D. C., of all enlisted men that have deserted from their commands. Hereafter an immediate report will be made and forwarded, as ordered above, of every case of desertion.

—Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBURT had an enthusiastic public reception on his arrival at his home, in Belvidere, Ill., on Jan. 14. There was a general turning out of the people. There were bonfires and other demonstrations in honor of the occasion. A speech of welcome was made by Judge M. M. Boies, to which Gen. HURLBUT responded in brief but appropriate terms.

—Hon. THOMAS TURNER, Representative from Montgomery County, Ky., who arrived in Frankfort on Jan. 20, reports that Bath and Estes Counties are invaded by the rebels. From four to six hundred rebel cavalry are in those counties, stealing the clothing and blankets from the citizens. Many Union men have fled from their homes. It is thought that this raid is simply for something to eat and wear.

—A letter from JOHN TUCKER, Assistant Secretary of War at Washington, announces that certain sick and wounded soldiers at the United States Hospital, Chester, Penn., will be forwarded to the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, R. I., the nearest point to their homes, at which hospital accommodations can be furnished them.

—The rebel Brig.-Gen. CHURCHILL, who was taken prisoner at the Post of Arkansas, is a native of Louisville, but lately a resident of St. Louis, Mo. He distinguished himself in the battles of Wilson Creek and of Springfield.

—A dispatch dated at Memphis, Jan. 18, states that Gen. GRANT had left that place, and gone down the river. There was a great stir in the city in consequence of the departure of several divisions *en route for Vicksburgh*.

—The Washington *Star* alleges that the members of the Court which has been trying Gen. PORTER, stood nearly equally divided on the question of his guilt. There was only a majority of one in favor of his conviction.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE's PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—Lord Edward Cavendish, J. George, Felix Gray, Mr. England, D. Lane, W. H. Clay, N. Simrock, G. W. Leely, Dr. Thomas Shearer, Alexander Brigham, Wm. Place, F. Burmister, Richard Rankin, George A. Clark, Mrs. Myers and daughter, Mr. Shornton, wife and daughter, F. Villamur, C. Rivas, M. Fischel, Geo. J. Mills, Mr. Corbett, D. Ferminger, Mr. Park, Alexander Wilson, J. C. Graham, J. Atkinson, J. B. Wolf, J. Huxley, Thomas O'Brien, E. Hilton, J. Bayley, E. Rogers, C. Graham.

In steam transport Saxon, from Galveston.—G. W. Peck and Lieut. Kilburn, 28th Connecticut Volunteers, H. F. Harvey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 5 20 | Moon sets.... 8 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 20 | Gov. Island.. 1 09 | Hell Gate.. 2 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Jan. 17, and Nassau, N. P., 20th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Ariel, Jones, Aspinwall Jan. 15, at 3½ P. M., with mails, treasure and passengers to E. D. Allen. Experienced heavy weather.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steam transport Saxon, (of Boston,) Lavender, Galveston Jan. 1, New-Orleans Jan. 10, Key West Jan. 17. Had experienced heavy easterly weather the entire passage. The steam frigate San Jacinto arr. at Key West 9th. Capt. L. reports that when he did, the Key West it was rumored that the "290" was off Havana, and had sent a boat on shore.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. all well, no deaths or sickness.

Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to John A. McGaw. Had one birth on the passage. Jan. 1, lat. 45 32, lon. 36 30, Thomas Williams, of Sweden, a seaman, fell overboard while going aloft; got a boat out, but he sunk before reaching him. 10th, lat. 41 28, lon. 43 50, passed bark Venice, of Boston, steering east. The Cynosure has had westerly winds the whole passage; was up near Sandy Hook on the 21st, but was obliged to haul off in the easterly gale.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, London Dec. 16, in ballast to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Plymouth Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Jan. 8, during a gale, Louis White, a seaman, fell from the main topgallant yard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had a continuance of westerly gales up to the Banks, and was off Fire Island on the 21st, in the easterly gale, and hauled off shore; when the gale abated, was off Cape May. Dec. 16, James Neale, a colored seaman, died of disease of the heart. Jan. 16, H. Jones, a seaman, aged 30, died of a rupture; he was a native of the Westindies.

Ship B. S. Kimball, Hosmer, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Ship Young Sam, Merriman, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. to Frank & Dearborn. Jan. 24, at 3½ P. M., passed steamships Teutonia and City of Baltimore, hence.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Tuskar 4th, with mdse. to Wm. Tyson.

Ship Ontario, Post, Liverpool Dec. 3, with coal to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had heavy westerly weather in the Banks, and strong variable winds since.

Bark Fortitude, (Br., of Newry,) Gould, Newry Dec. 3, in ballast to master. Jan. 5, lat. 40 48, lon. 55 30, during a heavy gale from N. W., saw a vessel bearing [illegible] W.; at 7 P. M., she fired two rockets, which was supposed to be a signal of distress; at midnight, another rocket was shown; kept her in company until daylight under close reefed topsails; at 7 A. M., the vessel was 2 or 3 miles astern; at 10 A. M., she showed signals of distress at the mizzenmast-head; at 11 A. M., run down under her stern, when she proved to be the bark, of Greenock, from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar and cotton, for Liverpool; hailed us and wished to abandon their vessel as the cargo was on fire; a boat from the brig came alongside, when the mate reported that they had all been on deck two or three days and nights, having battened down all passages leading below, in order to keep the fire confined between decks; we then sent our life-boat, and succeeded in saving all on board, as follows: Capt. John Foster, Robert Gregg, first officer; Hugh Duncan, second officer; David Black, carpenter; Mr. and Mrs. McLoughdale, passengers, and 9 seamen, 15 in all; two boats belonging to the brig, which were stove alongside, were taken on board the bark. Capt. Foster was the last person who left the brig; at 1½ P. M., her masts went by the board, and flames burst forth from all parts of the brig; the Fortitude then made sail and left the doomed vessel. Jan. 10, lat. 42 11, lon. 59 51, at 1 P. M., spoke ship Yorkshire, of London, from Melbourne for London, and transferred to her the persons taken from the burning vessel.

Bark Madeas, (Fr.,) Minneau, Point Petre, Guad., 26 ds., in ballast to A. C. Rossire & Co. Had heavy weather in the Gulf Stream for 8 ds.

Bark Levanter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Newry Dec. 7, in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Schr. Agenora, (Br.,) Dickson, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to Thos. Dunham.

Schr. Ontario, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Victorine, Aldrich, West Point, ordnance.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., and light.

BELOW—Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Liverpool Dec. 18.

Sailed.

Ships Bushire, J. P. Chapman, Red Gauntlet.

Bark Sarah Mandell.

Brigs John Butler, (Br.,) Ella, (Br.,) Panama.

Schrs. Mary Stedman, Sea Breeze, Julia.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Belle of the Sea, of Boston, Foster, hence for San Francisco Jan. 13, having encountered a heavy N. E. gale on the 19th, during which sprung fore topmast and sprung aleak.

Foreign Ports.

At Key West, Jan. 4, steamship Merrimac, with her fans broke, coaling, to leave in four ds., also the ship Eldridge.

[PER ARIEL.]

Arr. at Aspinwall, Jan. 10, Am. steamship Ariel from New-York, A. G. Jones; 11th, brig Bogota, from New-York via Jamaica, John Porter; 13th, brig Nassau, D. B. Davis. Cld 10th, Am. bark Mary, Freeman Gibbs, for Cuba; 13th, brigs Hancock, Elisha Gibbs, Manzanilla, Cuba; E. Drummond, George Conway, New-York; 15th, steamship Ariel, A. G. Jones.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being gray to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle, it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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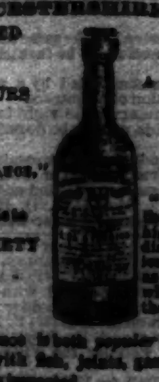

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, MAY, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	[illegible]
17, 22, 62	Drew	[illegible]
[illegible]	Drew	[illegible]
[illegible], 41	Drew	[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 13 prizes of $1,000; 39 prizes of $500; 39 prizes of $250, and 26,302 prizes of various denominations amounting in the sum of $415,365. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.